

X 927

100-

W H A T

ACTUAL SETTLERS SAY

— OF THE —

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

— AS AN —

2 Mar

AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

**PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENDING
SETTLERS.**

HOW TO PURCHASE RAILWAY LANDS.

Regulations for the Sale of Lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offer for sale some of the finest Agricultural Lands in Manitoba and the North-West. The lands belonging to the Company in each Township within the Railway belt, which extends twenty-four miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging

FROM \$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

DETAILED PRICES OF LANDS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE LAND COMMISSIONER AT WINNIPEG.

(These Regulations are substituted for and cancel those hitherto in force.)

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value, with accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, or at any of its agencies in Canada or the United States.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.

3. The Company reserve from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands; and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.

4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water-power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

For further particulars apply to

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg.

SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The completion of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway to Deloraine, a point in the neighborhood of Whitewater Lake and to Glenboro, has made available for homesteading a large area of excellent land, which has hitherto been undesirable in only one particular—the absence of railway communication.

For these desirous of purchasing, the LAND GRANT of the MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY, only now placed on the market, offers special attractions. It consists of over 1,000,000 acres of the choicest land in America, well adapted for grain growing and mixed farming, in a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the International Boundary, and from range 13 westward. That portion of this grant lying between range 13 and the western limit of Manitoba is well settled, the homesteads having been long taken up. Purchasers will at once have all the advantages of this early settlement, such as schools, churches and municipal organization. The fertility of the soil has been amply demonstrated by the splendid crops that have been raised from year to year in that district. The country is well watered by lakes and streams, the principal of which are Rock Lake, Pelican Lake, Whitewater Lake, and the Souris River and its tributaries, while never-failing spring creeks take their rise in the Turtle Mountain. Wood is plentiful, and lumber suitable for building purposes is manufactured at Deseronto, Deloraine and Wakopa, and may be purchased at reasonable prices. At the two latter points grist mills are also in operation.

The terms of purchase of the Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Company are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

18

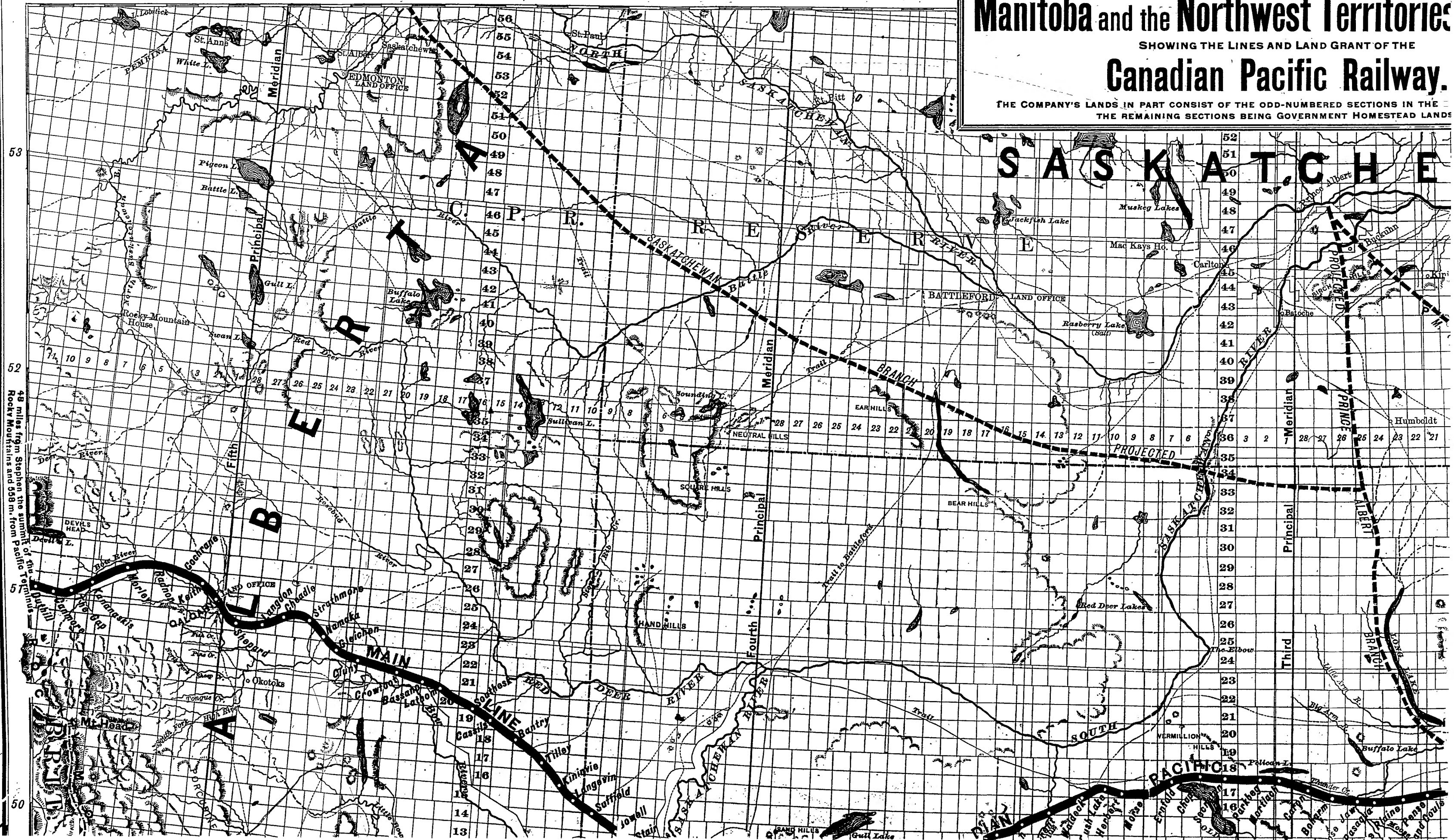
26 620 971

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

SHOWING THE LINES AND LAND GRANT OF THE

Canadian Pacific Railway.

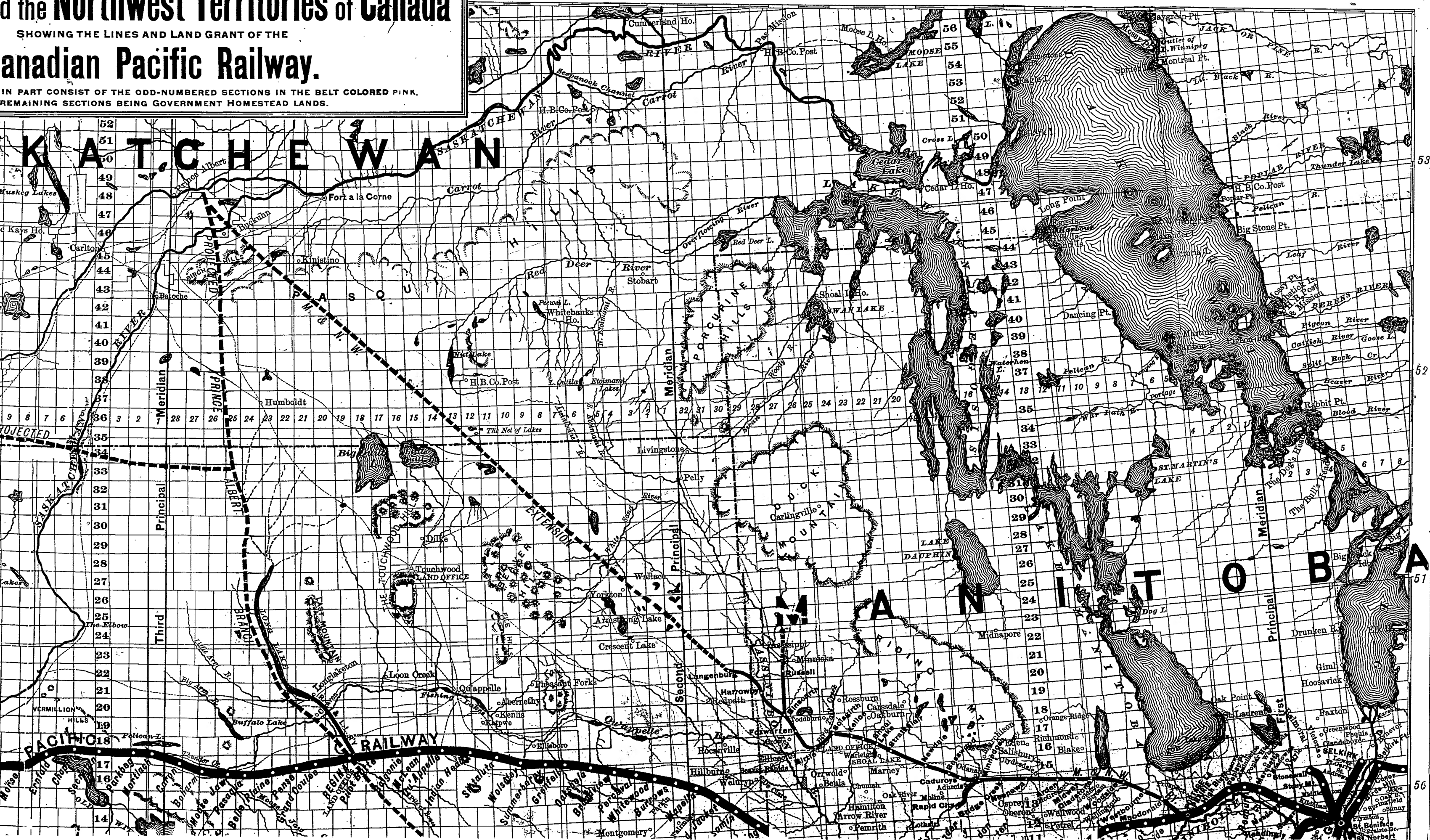
THE COMPANY'S LANDS IN PART CONSIST OF THE ODD-NUMBERED SECTIONS IN THE
THE REMAINING SECTIONS BEING GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS



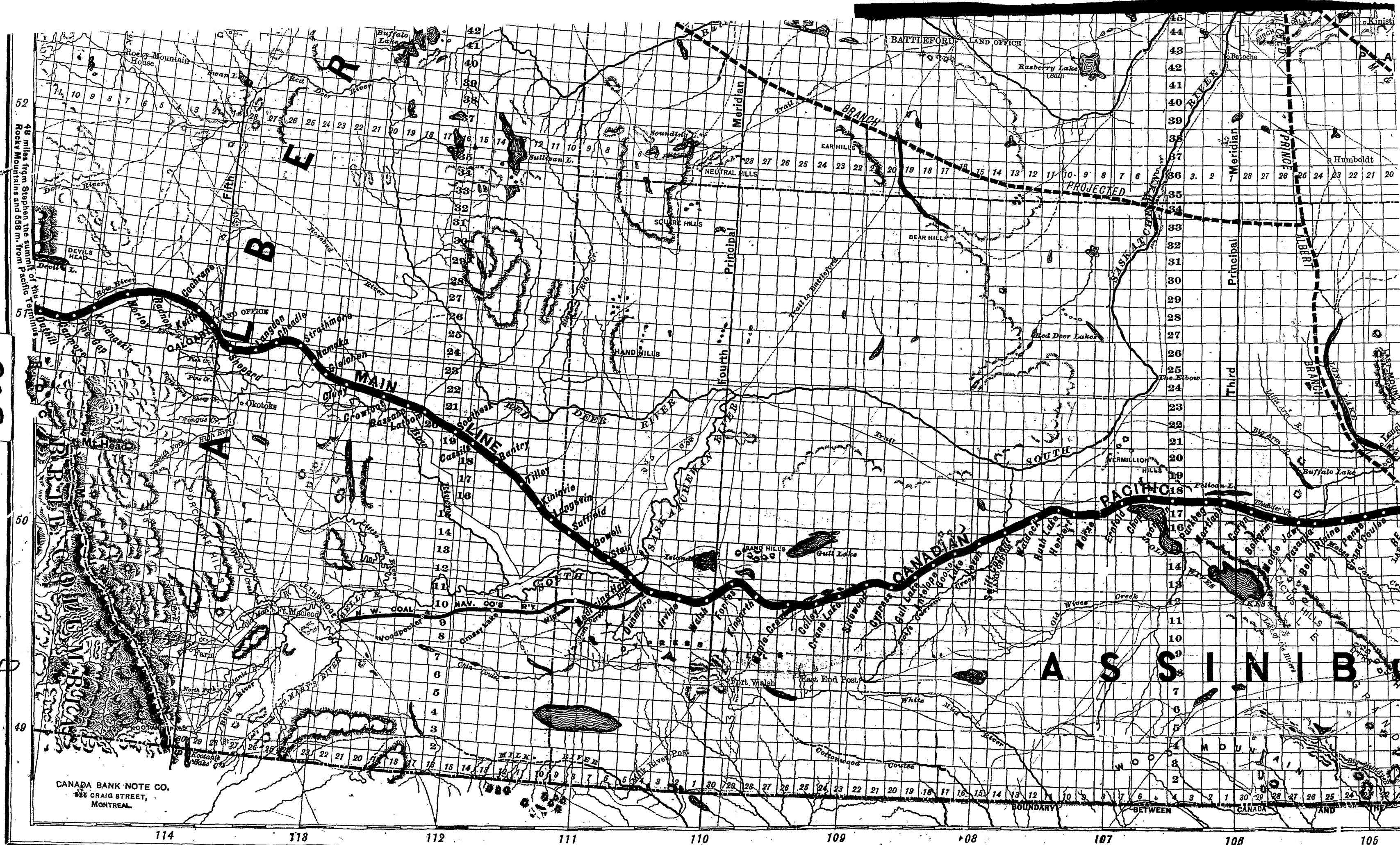
Map of the Northwest Territories of Canada

SHOWING THE LINES AND LAND GRANT OF THE
Canadian Pacific Railway.

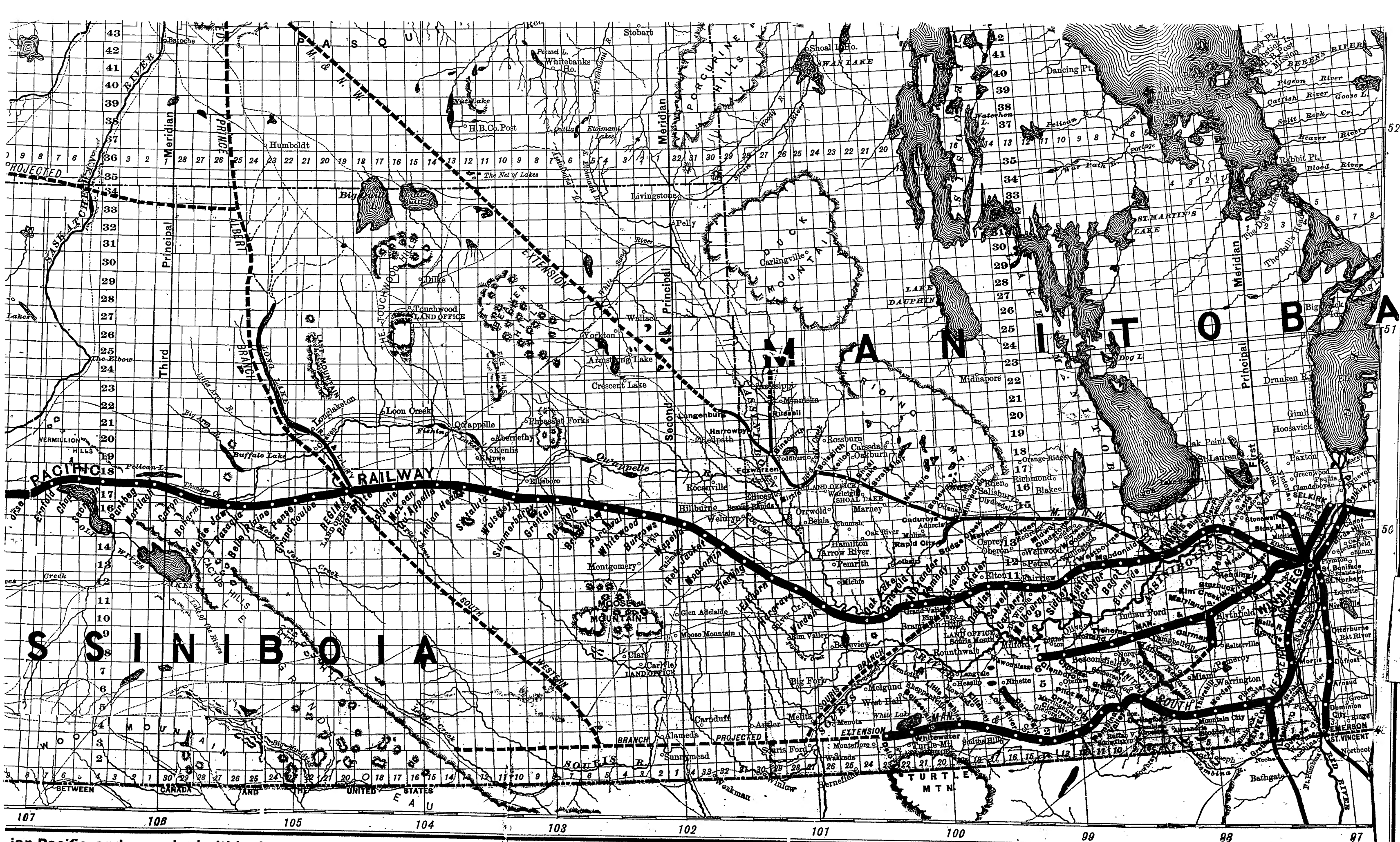
IN PART CONSIST OF THE ODD-NUMBERED SECTIONS IN THE BELT COLORED PINK,
REMAINING SECTIONS BEING GOVERNMENT HOMESTEAD LANDS.



308



SOUTHERN MANITOBA—THE GARDEN OF THE PROVINCE—The lands along the Line of the Manitoba and Southwestern R'y, leased by the Canadian Pacific, and comprised within the uncolor



4064

ian Pacific, and comprised within the uncolored belt in Southern Manitoba are now open for sale. For particulars of price, &c., of all the Company's Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

630.971
C 212 w

FARMING IN MANITOBA.

EXPERIENCE OF ACTUAL SETTLERS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

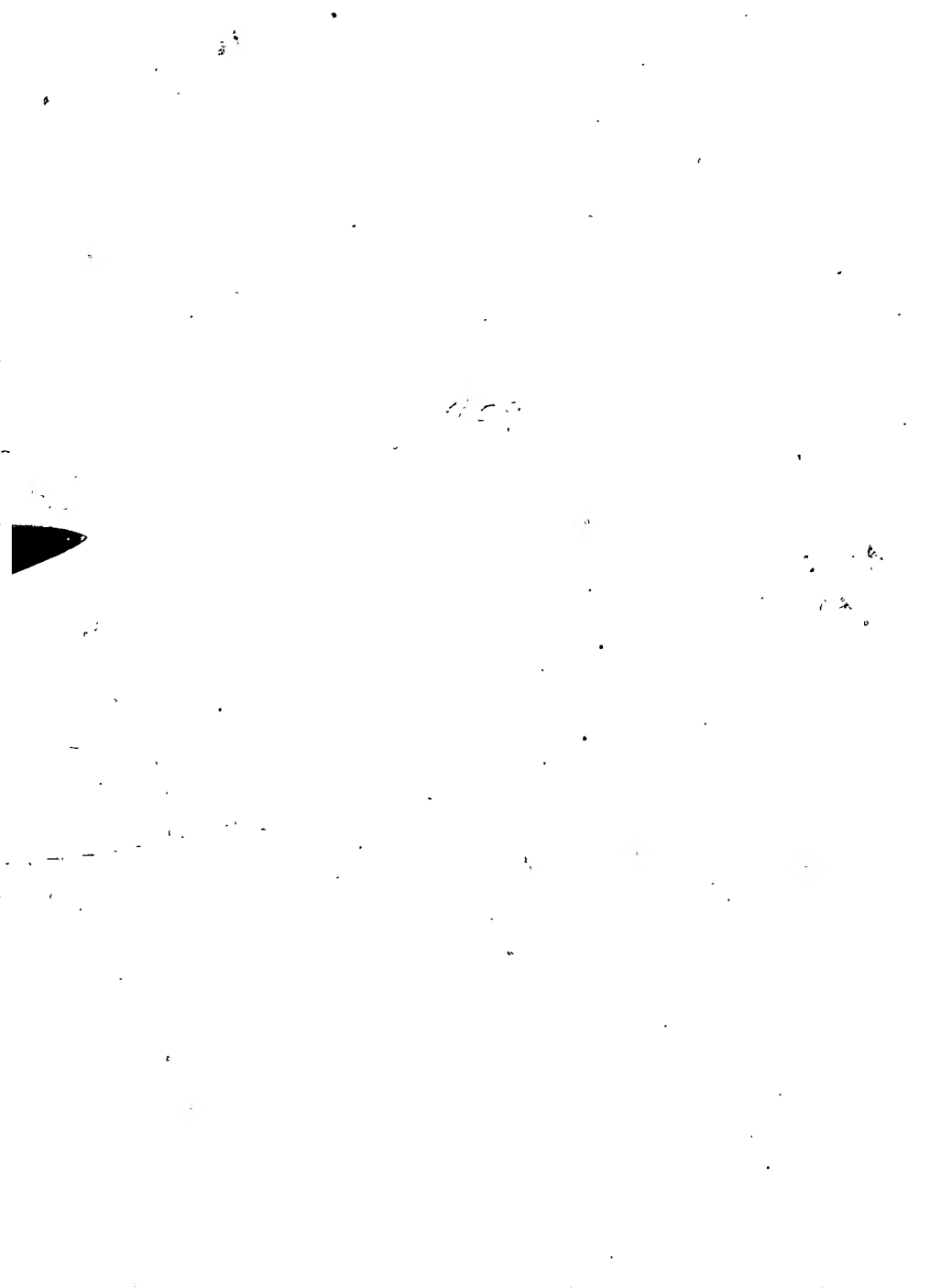
Circulars asking information drawn from personal experience in agriculture, and calculated to be useful to persons intending to settle in the Canadian North-West, were lately addressed to a large number of the farming residents of that Province. These farmers were known to be men of intelligence and probity, desirous of aiding, to the best of their ability, anyone thinking of making for himself a new home on the prairies.

Of the circulars referred to, which contained no less than forty-four questions, a large number have been returned, fully replied to. The information they contain is circumstantial, exact, and of the utmost utility; and the earliest opportunity has been taken to put it into print.

In arranging the contents of these circulars for this publication, similar questions have been grouped into classes, under which have been collated the accompanying answers. This avoids confusion, and enables the reader to get, all at once, the testimony in reference to a particular subject, without having to mix with it what relates to a different topic.

This book is only a first instalment; and, it must be remembered, *relates wholly to the Province of Manitoba*. As additional answers are received they will be published and distributed.

64758
2 May
1914



I.—SOIL AND CAPITAL.

It will be noticed in the first of the replies to the following questions that the majority of those furnishing answers have been only half a dozen years in the country. Many of them had nothing at all beyond the bare land when they began, and some were in debt; yet these seem to have done about as well,—that is, have increased the value of their property by as large a percentage,—as have the more fortunate men who had considerable capital to begin with. This shows conclusively that in the Canadian North-West the chances are relatively as good for the poor man as for his richer neighbor.

There seems to be some ambiguity in some cases as to whether the correspondents, in answering the third question, have included the value of their improvements in their estimates, or have given only the value of the land alone.

In the description of the soil there is great uniformity; and it appears that Manitoba everywhere has a thick, almost black, top-soil of clayey (sometimes sandy) loam, underlain with a great depth of gravels and clays.

QUESTIONS :

1. *When did you settle in Manitoba ?*
2. *How much capital had you ?*
3. *What do you consider the present value of your farm ?*
4. *What is the general nature and depth of soil on your farm ?*

ANSWERS :

Name and Address. Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
JOHN J. COCHRANE, <i>Deoraine</i> ...	1879	\$ 100	\$ 2,000	Black clay loam, 18 in. deep, with heavy clay subsoil.
W. J. HELLIWELL, <i>Ralphton</i> ...	1878	45	1,500	Black sandy loam, two feet deep.
ALBERT E. PHILP, <i>Brandon</i> ...	1881	700	2,000	Dark sandy loam, mixed with clay.
JOHN Q. SUMNER, <i>Arnaud</i>	1878	500	2,500	Black loam, 4 in. deep; clay subsoil.
WILLIAM CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i> ...	1870	500	5,000	Black clay, 2 or 3 ft. deep.
AGÉNOR DUBUC, <i>Lorette</i>	1874	100	5,000	Loam, 3 to 4 ft. deep.
THOMAS A. SHARPE, <i>Adelpha</i> ...	1877	None	7,000	Black loam, underlain by yellow clay.
W. B. THOMAS, <i>Cypress River</i> ...	1871	None	2,000	Black sandy loam, 2½ ft. deep, with clay subsoil.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Furn.	Character of Soil.
GEO. FORBES & SONS, <i>Tricherie</i>	1882	\$3,500	\$6,500	From 2½ to 3 ft. of black soil, as rich as I have ever seen in a garden in Ontario.
F. W. STEPHENSON, <i>Hill View</i>	1883	5,000	12,000	Six in. to 1 ft. of loam, with clay subsoil.
S. W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattsier</i>	1879	None	6,000	A part is rich loam, 18 in. deep, overlying a clay subsoil, and part a sandy loam.
NORRIS FINES, <i>Balmoral</i>	1878	None	2,000	Sandy loam.
GEO. G. DOWNIE, <i>Crystal City</i>	1880	None	2,500	Alluvial deposit 3 ft. deep.
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingley</i>	1858	300	10,000	Black clay loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep.
JAMES R. RUTLEY, <i>Carberry</i>	1882	20	2,200	Clay loam, 3½ ft. deep, with stiff clay bottom.
ALFRED PICKERING, <i>Austin</i>	1880	None	2,000	Sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
R. DUNSMORE, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	1880	None	2,000	Black loam, 18 in. deep.
HAROLD ELLIOT, <i>Morden</i>	1880	400	2,000	Level prairie, sandy soil.
THOS. D. PERDUE, <i>Richlands</i>	1881	800	1,600	Clay loam; 2 ft. deep.
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyvale</i>	1876	None	3,000	Heavy black loam, 16 in. to 4 ft. deep.
B. R. HAMILTON, <i>Norparva</i>	1880	None	2,000	Rich black loam, 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
A. F. WALKER, <i>Shepardville</i>	1882	500	3,000	Black mould 2½ ft. thick, with clay subsoil.
D. D. BUCHANAN, <i>Griswold</i>	1880	None	1,200	A heavy dark, sometimes mixed with sand.
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Seelburn</i>	1882	200	2,000	One ft. of black loam with clay subsoil.
J. G. ELLIOTT, <i>Shadland</i>	1880	None	10,000	Black clay loam, from 2 to 7 ft. deep.
CHAS. FINDLAY, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	1879	200	6,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep.
P. J. MCNAUGHTON, <i>Raven Lake</i>	1882	150	2,500	Black loam, about 18 in. deep; clay sub-soil.
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>	1877	None	3,000	Deep clay loam.
JAMES LAIDLAW, <i>Clearwater</i>	1881	800	4,000	Deep black clay loam.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, <i>Mowbray</i>	1880	2,000	5,000	Blackloam, 2 ft. deep, with clay subsoil.
ALEX. NALSMITH, <i>Millford</i>	1880	1,500	4,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 ft. deep, overlying clay.
GEORGE M. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>	1873	2,000	12,000	Surface, mellow, rich and black; subsoil, porous clay.
CHARLES C. OKE, <i>Fairwood</i>	1882	100	3,500	About 16 in. of rich black loam; the hills are gravelly.
WILLIAM THOMISON, <i>Holland</i>	1882	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam, of great depth.
THOS. FRAME, <i>Virden</i>	1882	800	6,000	Clay loam, with sandy clay subsoil.
THOS. HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	1878	300	4,000	Black clay loam.
RICHARD BROWN, <i>Langvale</i>	1882	800	4,800	Soil varying from light to heavy, and from 12 to 24 in. in depth.
C. WHEATLAND, <i>Donore</i>	1880	500	3,000	Heavy black clay loam.
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	1872	150	1,500	18 in. of black sandy loam.
STEPHEN BIRKS, <i>Barnsley</i>	1882	None	2,000	18 in. of black loam.
F. S. MENARBY, <i>Cartwright</i>	1885	400	1,000	Sandy loam, 2 ft. deep.
ALBERT MCGUFFIN, <i>Melgund</i>	1881	None	3,500	Black sandy loam, over clay.
WM. WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i>	1885	None	3,000	A "quick" soil, varying in composition.
A. H. CARROLL, <i>Carrollton</i>	1882	1,600	5,000	Heavy, clayey, black loam.
F. P. WESTWOOD, <i>Pendennis</i>	1880	300	3,200	Light; some clay and some sandy soil; from 8 to 24 in. deep.
WILLIAM SMITH, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	1880	1,000	2,000	Black loam.
W. S. WALLACE, <i>Shellmouth</i>	1881	150	1,000	Sandy loam, 18 in. deep.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
ALEX. STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	1882	1,000	2,000	Black loam and hay land.
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manitou</i>	1879	500	2,500	Black loam, 10 to 20 in. deep, with shale subsoil.
GEO. GILLESPIE, <i>Greenwood</i>	1873	None	3,000	Fine sandy loam, with clay subsoil.
R. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i>	1879	1,000	2,000	Deep black loam, with good clay underneath.
CROTON MCGUIRE, <i>Boiservain</i>	1879	1,500	6,000	Black loam, 2 ft. deep.
WM. SUMMERVILLE, <i>Montefiore</i> ..	1883	3,000	6,000	Black loam.
GEORGE U. WHITE, <i>Forton</i>	1874	800	2,000	Black loam, 1 ft. deep.
JAMES MUIR, <i>Douglas</i>	1880	1,200	3,000	From 12 to 18 in. of black, heavy soil, and then a subsoil of clay.
L. WILSON, <i>Stockton</i>	1881	1,000	4,500	Black loam 12 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
D. W. GRIMMETT, <i>Elna Valley</i>	1882	100	1,000	Black and heavy clay loam.
WILLIAM J. BROWN, <i>Melita</i>	1881	None	1,500	Black clay loam, with clay subsoil.
GEORGE G. NAGY, <i>Kosser</i>	1879	1,000	2,400	A heavy soil about 4 ft. deep; level plain and hayland.
ALVAH GILBERT, <i>Wakfield</i>	1884	500	2,000	Sharp, light sandy loam.
R. B. WETHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i> ..	1879	40	3,000	Partly sandy loam, and the rest heavy black clay, about 4 ft. deep.
W. H. BRIDGEMAN, <i>Wellwood</i>	1883	None	1,600	Deep black loam, with sandy subsoil.
T. H. JACKSON, <i>Minnedosa</i>	1878	100	6,500	Black loam, 6 to 27 in. deep.
VICTOR MAJOR, <i>St. Boniface</i>	1859	3	5,000	Heavy black loam.
JOHN DUNCAN, <i>Austin</i>.....	.....	100	4,000	Sandy and clayey loam.
WM. A. DOYLE, <i>Bculah</i>	1878	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam and heavy clay, 1 to 10 ft. of good soil.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, <i>Lothair</i>	1874	None	4,800	Sandy loam, 18 to 24 in. deep.
GEO. BOWDERS, <i>Balmerino</i>	1882	3,000	4,000	Black loam, with clay subsoil of great depth.
JOHN A. MAIR, <i>Souris</i>	1877	450	5,000	Clay loam, 18 in. deep.
M. G. ABEY, <i>Chater</i>	1880	None	3,500	Heavy clay loam.
WILLIAM LINDSAY, <i>Emerson</i>	1879	600	4,000	Black soil, 2 to 4 ft. deep.
JAMES DRURY, <i>Rapid City</i>	1880	150	1,700	Thick black loam, on clay subsoil.
JAMES LITTLE, <i>Oak River</i>	1879	1,000	5,000	Two ft. of very rich black loam.
J. CONNELL & SON, <i>Creelford</i>	1882	1,500	3,000	Black loam, overlying clay.
A. DAVISON, <i>Green Ridge</i>	1871	200	5,000	Rolling prairie of black loam; clay sub-soil.
JOHN SPENCER, <i>Emerson</i>	1881	1,000	2,500	Heavy black loam, very deep.
F. A. BRYDON, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	1875	750	6,000	Heavy clay, with 2 ft. of loam on top.
THOS. MCCARTNEY.....	1878	None	8,000	Loam, 2 to 3 ft. deep.
ROLAND McDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i> ..	1879	1,800	3,000	Sandy loam, 3 ft. deep.
WM. H. WILSON, <i>Deloraine</i>	1882	300	5,000	Clay loam 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.

II.—BEGINNING

The next group of questions refers to the beginning of a farm. The general opinion soon as the sod is well decomposed; the process of decomposition apparently takes about then harrowing only. It appears that oats, barley, roots and wheat will yield a fair crop a crop vary with the locality, and also with the amount of timber or scrub encumbering observing; the answers following.

QUESTIONS

1. When is the best time for breaking and back-setting?
2. Do you consider that a partial crop can be obtained the first year, off "breaking;" and if so,
3. What is the cost per acre of breaking to a farmer doing his own work?
4. What do you consider the cost per acre of preparing new land and sowing it with wheat, including
5. What kind of fencing material do you use, and what is its cost per rod?

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Date of	
	Breaking.	Back-setting.
JOHN K. ROSS, <i>Deloraine</i>	Early spring.....	Before harvest.....
JAMES McCONECHY, <i>Virden</i>	Early spring.....	July 15.....
W. J. HELLIWELL, <i>Ralphton</i>	May to June 15.....	July 15.....
GEORGE H. HALSE, <i>Brandon</i>	Before June 30.....	July 15.....
JOHN CUMMING, <i>Minnedosa</i>	May to July 7.....	After 2 months.....
AGÉNOR DUBUC, <i>Lorette</i>	June 15 to Aug. 1.....	Spring or fall.....
W. B. THOMAS, <i>Cypress River</i>	June.....	After 2 months.....
F. W. STEVENSON, <i>Hillview</i>	May to July.....	July and August.....
ROBERT RENWICK, <i>Carberry</i>	May or June.....	.....
ROBERT CAMPBELL, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	June.....	September.....
THOMAS D. PERDUE, <i>Richlands</i>	June.....	Autumn.....
B. R. HAMILTON, <i>Neepawa</i>	June and July.....	Fall.....
D. D. BUCHANAN, <i>Griswold</i>	June and July.....	September.....
CHARLES FINDLAY, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	June.....	Early fall.....
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>	June.....	Fall.....
J. G. ELLIOTT, <i>Shadeland</i>	June.....	.....
A. H. SCOUTEN, <i>Raven Lake</i>	June.....	August.....
WILLIAM THOMPSON, <i>Holland</i>	June.....	August.....
GEORGE E. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>	June.....	Fall.....
RICHARD BROWN, <i>Langvale</i>	Before June 15.....	After July 15.....
CORNELIUS WHEATLAND, <i>Donora</i>	Spring.....	After harvest.....

NG A FARM.

is, that the breaking of new land should be done in May or June, and back-setting as two months. Many correspondents express preference for deep ploughing at first, and on land first ploughed, the same spring. The statistics as to cost of breaking and raising the land. These circumstances also affect the amount of a day's work, as will be seen by

TIONS :

what is the best seed to sow ?

seed and harvesting ?

Can Crop be Taken off Breaking.	Cost per acre breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and cost per rod.
Potatoes, turnips, oats and flax do well	\$2 50	\$6.80, including board of one man	Poles, 20c.
No.....	1 50	6 50	Wire, 18c.
Oats do fairly well.....	1 25	5 00, without help	Wire, 18c.
Got 10 bu. wheat and 75 bu. potatoes first year.....	2 00	.....	Wire and top rail, 40c.
Not here.....	2 00	9 00	Wire, 14c.
Six to 10 bu. wheat.....	3 00	7 00	.....
Oats, potatoes or turnips.....	1 50	7 00	Wire, 25c.
No.....	2 00	7 20 first crop	Two wires, 20c.
Wheat or oats.....	1 50	6 00 to 7 00	Wire, 25c.
Good wheat and barley.....	2 50	8 00	Rails and wire
Never succeeded.....	1 50	5 00	Rails, 10c.; wire, 20c.
Oats, potatoes or wheat in a moist season	2 50	.....	Wire
Do not advise it.....	2 00	6 75	Wire
If broken early and shallow; oats— I have grown 45 bu., but it spoils the land	2 50	6 65	Wire, 25c.
Potatoes and turnips only.....	.....	7 00	Wire, 16c.
It spoils the ground.....	4 00	10 00	Wire
Half a crop in a moist season.....	1 85	5 00	Wire
Yes—flax, barley and potatoes.....	1 50	7 00	Poles, 15c.
Not around Portage La Prairie, but does well westward.....	\$1 50	\$6 00 to 8 00	Wire
Sometimes, where sod is not too dense.....	2 50	6 00	Three wires, 25c.

Date of

Name and Address.
Manitoba;

Breaking.

Back-setting.

STEPHEN BIRKS, <i>Barnsley</i>	June.....	May.....
F. S. MENAREY, <i>Cartwright</i>	June and July.....	September.....
A. H. CARROLL, <i>Carrollton</i>	Early spring.....	When ready.....
WILLIAM S. WALLACE, <i>Shellmouth</i>	Spring.....	Fall.....
ALEXANDER STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	May and June.....	September.....
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manitou</i>	June.....	October.....
J. R. ROUTLEY, <i>Carberry</i>	May or June.....	Early fall.....
OSWALD BOWIE, <i>Morden</i>	June.....	After harvest.....
GEO. C. WRIGHT, <i>Boissecrain</i>	Before July.....	When ready.....
W. J. BROWN, <i>Melita</i>	May and June.....	August.....
ROBERT B. WITHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i>	May and June.....	August.....
G. R. BLACK, <i>Wellwood</i>	June.....	When ready.....
GEO. JACKSON, <i>Nepawa</i>	June.....	September.....
JOHN DUNCAN, <i>Austin</i>	June.....	October.....
WM. A. DOYLE, <i>Beulah</i>	June.....	October.....
JOHN A. MAIR, <i>Souris</i>	June.....	When ready.....
JAMES DRURY, <i>Rapid City</i>	June.....	August.....
J. CONNELL & SON, <i>Creelford</i>	June.....	August.....
E. D. YOUNG, <i>Brandon</i>	June.....	August.....
JAMES MUIR, <i>Douglas</i>	June.....	August.....
PETER CAMPBELL, <i>Campbellville</i>	June.....	September.....
M. G. ABEY, <i>Chater</i>	June.....	Early fall.....
WM. H. WILSON, <i>Deloraine</i>	May.....	Before harvest.....
ROLAND McDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i>	Before July 12.....	September.....
F. A. BRYDON, <i>Portage La Prairie</i>	June.....	When ready.....
JOHN SPENCER, <i>Emerson</i>	June.....	August.....
D. W. GRIMMETT, <i>Elm Valley</i>	June.....	Fall.....
ANDREW DAVISON, <i>Green Ridge</i>	June.....	Fall.....
L. WILSON, <i>Stockton</i>	Early spring.....	July.....
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyside</i>	June.....	.....
GEORGE U. WHITE, <i>Foxton</i>	June and July.....	.....
JAMES LITTLE, <i>Oak River</i>	May and June.....	Fall.....
WILLIAM LINDSAY, <i>Emerson</i>	June.....	When ready.....
WALTER GRAY, <i>Chater</i>	May.....	July.....
MATTHEW KENNEDY, <i>Lothair</i>	June.....	August.....
A. T. TYERMAN, <i>Lothair</i>	June.....	August.....
VICTOR MAJOR, <i>St. Boniface</i>	June.....	August.....
JOHN S. MARTIN, <i>Rapid City</i>	June.....	.....
GEORGE G. NAGY, <i>Rosser</i>	June.....	October.....
WM. S. MOODY, <i>Rounthwaite</i>	June.....	August.....

Can crop be Taken off Breaking.	Cost per acre Breaking.	Total Cost per acre, including Harvesting.	Fencing and Cost per rod.
Oats.....	1 50	6 00	Wire, 30c.
Wheat or peas.....	2 00	7 00	None needed
Oats.....	1 75	4 25	Wire
Oats sometimes succeed.....	1 00	5 00	Wire and top rail
Oats, as good as after back-setting.....	2 50	6 00	Rails
Wheat and oats may succeed, but not advised.....	2 50	9 00	None
Peas or potatoes.....	2 50	10 00	Rails and wire, 25c.
Oats will do, but spoils the land for two years.....	3 00	7 50	Wire
It can; oats or wheat.....	2 50	6 00	Poles
In a wet season; flax, oats or wheat.....	2 50	8 50	Two wires, 25c.
Half a crop on light land.....	2 00	7 30	Two wires, 30c.
Not here.....	2 00	11 00	Two wires, 22c.
Twenty to 35 bushels.....	2 50	6 00	One wire, 8½c.
Not profitable.....	2 00		Rails, 25c.
Yes—but oats and roots only.....	1 50	5 50	Two wires, 28c.
Never done here.....	2 00	8 00	Wire, 35c.
Oats and potatoes.....	2 50	7 00	None used
Have known 40 bushels of oats.....	3 00	7 50	Wire, 20c.
Not advisable.....	1 25	5 50	None used
Not advisable.....	2 00	5 25	Wire, 20c.
Not advisable.....	2 50	6 00	
A partial crop of almost anything.....	2 00	10 40	
Not advisable.....	2 00	6 85	Wire
Better not try.....	2 00		None used
Not here.....	2 00	9 00	Wire, 65c.
Oats, plowed in; or flax, on break- ing, do well.....	1 75	7 00	Wire, 35c.
No.....	1 50	6 00	None used
Yes; flax or oats.....	3 00	8 00	Wire
Ten or 15 bushels Red Fyfe wheat.....	1 00	4 00	Wire, 25c.
I have seen 30 bushels of flax.....	3 00	8 00	Two wires, 20c.
Good on bushy land; white Fyfe wheat.....		\$8 50	Rails or wire
Oats and potatoes ploughed in.....	\$2 00	6 00	None used
Have had 25 bush. in a wet season.....	2 50	8 00	Wire, 20c.
Not desirable.....	3 25	6 00	
Nothing except roots, and only in a wet season.....	2 00	8 00	Two wires, 28c.
Nothing except roots, and only in a wet season.....	2 00	7 50	
Half a crop of wheat or oats.....	1 00	5 00	Wire, 35c.
Ten to 12 bushels of oats or barley.....	1 75	7 75	Two wires, 30c.
No; soil requires too much working.....	1 25	6 50	Wire
In a wet year oats or flax.....	2 25	9 50	Two wires, 32c.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Date of	
	Breaking.	Back-setting.
J. PAYNTER, <i>Bulah</i>	June.....	September.....
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, <i>Montefiore</i>	Early.....	.....
R. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i>	After seeding.....	When ready.....
DONALD J. MCQUISH, <i>Morden</i>	June.....	August.....
ROBERT DUNSMORE, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	June.....	September.....
WILLIAM MACDONALD, <i>Virden</i>	Spring.....	Fall.....
GEORGE GILLESPIE, <i>Greenwood</i>	Spring.....	Fall.....
DONALD FRASER, <i>Emerson</i>	June.....	July.....
R. E. HOPKINS, <i>Beresford</i>	June.....	Early fall.....
WILLIAM SMITH, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	June.....	August.....
F. T. WESTWOOD, <i>Pendennis</i>	June.....	August.....
WILLIAM WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i>	May.....	When ready.....
J. E. STIRTON, <i>Cartwright</i>	After seeding.....	Before harvest.....
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	Spring.....	After harvest.....
JOHN HOPPEK, <i>Middlechurch</i>	June.....	October.....
THOMAS HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	June.....	.....
THOMAS FRAME, <i>Virden</i>	June.....	October.....
CHARLES C. OKE, <i>Fairburn</i>	June.....	August.....
ALEX. NAISMITH, <i>Millford</i>	June.....	When ready.....
ANDREW JOHNSTON, <i>Mowbray</i>	June.....	When ready.....
JAMES LAIDLAW, <i>Clearwater</i>	June.....	When ready.....
P. J. MACNAUGHTON, <i>Raven Lake</i>	June.....	August.....
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Seaburn</i>	June.....	August.....
ALFRED WALKER, <i>Shepardville</i>	June.....	July.....
HAROLD ELLIOT, <i>Morden</i>	June.....	Before harvest.....
JOHN Q. SUMNER, <i>Arnold</i>	June.....	Early Fall.....
HENRY MCLEOD, <i>Carberry</i>	June.....	August.....
ALFRED PICKERING, <i>Austin</i>	June.....	.....
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingley</i>	April.....	May.....
GEORGE G. DOWNTIE, <i>Crystal City</i>.....	.....	.....
SAMUEL W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattsvier</i>	June.....	Early fall.....
CHARLES WILSON, <i>Treherne</i>	June.....	August.....
THOS. A. SHARPE, <i>Adelpha</i>	June.....	Fall.....
J. J. COCHRANE, <i>Deloraine</i>	June.....	July or August.....
WILLIAM CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i>	June.....	Spring or Fall.....

Can Crop be Taken off Breaking.	Cost per acre Breaking.	Total cost per acre including Harvesting.	Fencing and Cost per rod.
In a wet year oats or flax.....	2 00	6 50	.....
Bad policy.....	0 75	7 00	None used
Not as a rule.....	2 00	6 00	None used
Wheat, barley and oats.....	2 50	8 25	Three wires, 32c.
Not to be trusted.....	3 00	9 00	Rails
Yes; of oats, potatoes and turnips...	2 00	12 50	Two wires, 32c.
A three-quarters crop if started early	2 00	6 00	Rails
Half a crop of oats.....	1 75	10 50	Thick wire
No.....	2 50	8 50	None used
Not profitable.....	2 50	10 00	Wire, 40c.
No.....	1 50	5 75	Four wires, 40c.
Roots do well.....	2 00	6 00	Poles
Only in exceptionally wet seasons...	2 00	7 70	Wire and rail
Average crop in favorable weather.	3 00	6 00	Wire
Good crop of oats.....	00	6 50	Wire, 35c.
Oats, but do not recommend it.....	2 50	3 25	Wire
Spoils the land.....	2 00	8 00	Two wires, 20c.
Spoils the land.....	3 00	6 00	Wire, 17c.
Half a crop on light land.....	2 50	7 00	Wire, 15c.
Fair crop of oats and flax.....	2 00	6 00	Two wires, 12c.
Not advisable.....	1 50	7 50	Wire, 50c.
Wheat does well; barley better.....	2 50	7 00	Wire
Good crop of oats on light land.....	2 50	6 50	One wire, 10c.
Yes—flax.....	2 25	7 00	Wire
Oats or turnips yield well in a rainy season.....	2 50	8 00	Wire, 20c.
Doesn't pay.....	1 50		Wire
A fair crop of oats.....	\$1 50	\$6 50	Wire
Oats or wheat if the season is wet...	2 50	8 00	Rails, 40c.
A scanty crop on sandy loam, wheat or barley.....	2 50	10 00	Wire, 75c.
In loose soil and a damp season.....	2 50	5 20	.....
Oats.....	2 00	7 70	.....
Yes; but not advisable.....	2 00	11 00	Three wires, 35c.
Certainly; oats or roots.....	2 50	7 50	Wire
Oats or potatoes.....	2 00	7 00	None used
Not advisable; but potatoes do best.....		11 00	Poles, 20c.

III. STATISTICS

We have here statistics in regard to their principal crops, from about 125 farmers, in that very few crops of wheat averaged less than 25 bushels to the acre, and quite half per acre, and a few from 40 to 46. These are not the products of small patches under bushels an acre, from 80 acres, will be noticed, as an example.

average of 60 to 80 bushels, and barley of 50 bushels. These are good crops, but equally as a rule, and sometimes much more; turnips, 1,000 bushels in some cases; carrots, 400 flax, which is extensively raised in all parts of the province, but especially toward the Hops, also, do exceedingly well, though no statistics in regard to them are presented here. zone grows in Manitoba luxuriantly, reaching a size, in many cases, quite unheard of flowers, too, a matter of no little concern to the wives and daughters of the colonists, and

QUES

1. How many acres have you under cultivation, including this year's breaking?
2. How many acres had you under the following crops this season, and the average yield per acre:
3. What was your average yield per acre, in bushels, of the following crops this season: Potatoes,
4. What is your experience in raising vegetables, and what varieties have you grown?

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops:		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
GEO. H. HALSE, <i>Brandon</i>	120	50 acres, 30 bus.	25 acres, 40 bus.	.....
W. J. HELLIWELL, <i>Ralphton</i>	160	60 acres, 25 bus.	12 acres, 45 bus.	.....
THOS. A. SHARPE, <i>Adelpha</i>	45	3 acres, 35 bus.	13 acres, 45 bus.	12 acres, 45 bus.
AGENOR DUBUC, <i>Lorette</i>	75	12 acres, 30 bus.	22 acres, 40 bus.	5 acres, 32 bus.
WM. CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i>	200	60 acres, 34 bus.	50 acres, 60 bus.	10 acres, 50 bus.
JOHN CUMMING, <i>Minnedosa</i>	52	9 acres, 35 bus.	16 acres, 45 bus.	.....
JOHN Q. SUMNER, <i>Arnaud</i>	120	35 acres, 32 bus.	.....46 bus.	75 acres, 40 bus.
G. G. DOWNIE, <i>Crystal City</i>	55	.....25 bus.	.....60 bus.	.....
NORRIS FINES, <i>Balmoral</i>.....	.....	.....25 bus.	.....40 bus.	.....35 bus.
T. D. PERDUE, <i>Richlands</i>	30	15 acres, 30 bus.	9 acres, 50 bus.	2 acres, 33 bus.
CHAS. C. OKE, <i>Fairburn</i>	185	85 acres, 30 bus.	28 acres, 35 bus.	13 acres, 30 bus.

OF PRODUCTION.

all quarters of Manitoba, as furnished by the yield of the season of 1887. It will be seen reached or approached an average of 30 bushels. A score or so report 35 or more bushels especially favorable conditions, but general results upon large farms. One record of 45

Similar statistics are given for oats and barley. Oats, it will be seen, often yield an good ones are reported in the list of roots: potatoes, it appears, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to 800; peas and beans, 20 to 50; and cabbages, 500. Onions make a grand crop, and south, yields from 12 to 25 bushels of seed to the acre, and furnishes an excellent fibre. As for vegetables, it is only necessary to say that every kind suitable to the temperate elsewhere. The generous soil and climate reward bountifully any effort to cultivate one to which most men are not indifferent.

TIONS:

Wheat—oats—barley?

turnips, carrots, peas, beans, flax?

Average yield, in bushels.

Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	Vegetables.
Heavy						Asparagus, lettuce, radishes, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, beans, melons, citrons, beets, onions, green peas, carrots, rhubarb and sweet corn have all done very well.
200						I have raised nearly all usually grown in Canada.
300	250					All, including the less hardy sorts, like vegetable oysters, flourish here.
300	150	12				Cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.
320	1000					My experience has been very satisfactory with all kinds.
300						Never saw better.
200						No trouble to raise any vegetable.
300						Soil well suited to them. I saw potatoes this year weighing 4½ pounds.
200	400					Nearly all kinds.
350						Very successful.
150	600					All garden sorts with much success.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops:		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
S. W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattview</i>	200	70 acres, 35 bus.	25 acres, 60 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.
F. W. STEVENSON, <i>Hillview</i>	330	240 acres, 25 bus.	80 acres, 40 bus.	10 acres, 35 bus.
W. D. THOMAS, <i>Cypress River</i> ...	80	50 acres, 25 bus.	20 acres, 40 bus.	.....
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingley</i>	100	14 acres, 30 bus.	7 acres, 55 bus.	7 acres, 20 bus.
G. FORBES & SONS, <i>Treherne</i>	130	70 acres, 44 bus.	29 acres, 70 bus.	8 acres, 30 bus.
A. PICKERING, <i>Austin</i>	64	39 acres, 30 bus.	4 acres, 30 bus.	.....
D. A. BUCHANAN, <i>Griswold</i>	50	25 acres, 27 bus.	8 acres, 50 bus.	6 acres, 22 bus.
ALFRED WALKER, <i>Sheppardville</i> ..	85	49 acres, 28 bus.	12 acres, 60 bus.	.....
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyside</i>	30	19 acres, 33 bus.	5 acres, 75 bus.	1 acre, 40 bus.
ALEX. NAISMITH, <i>Milford</i>	220	160 acres, 35 bus.	50 acres, 65 bus.	10 acres, 38 bus.
WM. THOMPSON, <i>Holland</i>	130	80 acres, 32 bus.	25 acres, 56 bus.	12 acres, 50 bus.
THOS. HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ...	156	108 acres, 22 bus.	28 acres, 40 bus.	20 acres, 30 bus.
RICHARD BROWN, <i>Langdale</i>	100	40 acres, 29 bus.	13 acres, 72 bus.	.....
GEO. M. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>	500	.... acres, 32 bus.	.... acres, 71 bus.	.....
JAS. LAIDLAW, <i>Clearwater</i>	140	40 acres, 26 bus.	30 acres, 50 bus.	10 acres, 42 bus.
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>	100	42 acres, 34 bus.	15 acres, 45 bus.	13 acres, 35 bus.
P. J. McNAUGHTON, <i>Raven Lake</i>	140	25 acres, 37 bus.	15 acres, 16 bus.	.....
CHAS. FINDLAY, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	136	5 acres, 36 bus.	33 acres, 60 bus.	22 acres, 52 bus.
J. G. ELLIOTT, <i>Shadeland</i>	200	130 acres, 28 bus.	42 acres, 45 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Serburn</i>	70	28 acres, 27 bus.	8 acres, 40 bus.	12 acres, 34 bus.
WM. WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i>	160	110 acres, 31 bus.	40 acres, 43 bus.	.....
T. S. MENAREY, <i>Cartwright</i>	23	.....	.....	.....
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	80	20 acres, 30 bus.	.... acres, 54 bus.	6 acres, 54 bus.
JOHN HOPPER, <i>Middlechurch</i>	20	6 acres, 18 bus.	20 acres, 30 bus.	6 acres, 30 bus.
CORNELIUS WHEATLAND, <i>Donora</i>	100	30 acres, 27 bus.	20 acres, 30 bus.	.....
WM. SMITH, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	75	48 acres, 33 bus.	16 acres, 47 bus.	.....
WM. S. WALLACE, <i>Shellmouth</i>	43	30 acres, 20 bus.	.....	.....
ALEX. STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	15	5 acres, 25 bus.	3 acres, 50 bus.	4 acres, 36 bus.

Average yield, in bushels.						Vegetables.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans.	Flax.	
360	800					Very successful; onions, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, squash, citrons, cucumbers.
400						Very little trouble to raise them. I cultivate the Early Rose potato and Swede turnip.
300	200					They do well.
250	600	300	20	20	12	Very successful in all kinds. I have had 225 bus. of tomatoes to the acre.
350						Grow to perfection, but insect pests have given me some trouble.
300	400					With sufficient rain Manitoba vegetables can equal the best.
350	400					In small quantities, the cabbage, pea, pumpkin, squash, cucumber, beet, carrot, onion and rhubarb all do well here; but tomatoes and Indian corn do not succeed.
250						Can heartily recommend the prairie for cabbages and onions.
200					30	Best soil I ever saw, but grubs are troublesome.
400	300					Not had good luck with them.
700	600	800			10	Have raised nearly every sort.
350						Decidedly successful.
300						All do well.
350						I had 2,000 rhubarb roots in full bearing; many roots yielded 10 lbs. at a single picking.
350						All do remarkably well.
400						They do exceptionally well.
600						Have never seen better.
400						All sorts in abundance.
200						
150						All sorts of garden produce.
350	520					All kinds, including some delicate ones.
	500		40			Excellent.
300						All kinds.
300	200		20			All very easily raised.
300					15	All very easily raised.
250						All very easily raised.
350	200	150				Almost every variety suitable to the temperate zone flourishes here.
250	Fair	Good.	Good.			All kinds.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Total acres Cultivated.	Acreage and average of the following crops:		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
R. E. HOPKINS, <i>Beresford</i>	100	47 acres, 29 bus.	12 acres, 40 bus.	4 acres, 30 bus.
DONALD FRASER, <i>Emerson</i>	300	16 acres, 30 bus.	45 acres, 47 bus.	35 acres, 36 bus.
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manitou</i>	100	60 acres, 27 bus.	25 acres, 40 bus.	.....
ANDREW JOHNSTON, <i>Mowbray</i>	85	45 acres, 30 bus.	30 acres, 45 bus.	10 acre, 40 bus.
OSWALD BOWIE, <i>Morden</i>	60	22 acres, 22 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.	4 acres, 25 bus.
WILLIAM McDONALD, <i>Virden</i>	500	160 acres, 33 bus.	70 acres, 52 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.
WILLIAM S. MOODY, <i>Rounthwaite</i> ..	150	75 acres, 30½ bus.	25 acres, 55 bus.	.....
S. R. HENDERSON, <i>Kildonan</i>	40	15 acres, 25 bus.	25 acres, 50 bus.	5 acres, 28 bus.
WM. SOMERVILLE, <i>Montefiore</i>	200	180 acres, 27 bus.	30 acres, 55 bus.	.....
G. C. WRIGHT, <i>Boisclair</i>	200	90 acres, 25 bus.	15 acres, 40 bus.	10 acres, 35 bus.
J. R. ROUTLEY, <i>Carberry</i>	105	36 acres, 33 bus.	28 acres, 35 bus.	6 acres, 40 bus.
T. M. KENNEDY, <i>Menota</i>	75	50 acres, 28 bus.	10 acres, 50 bus.	.....
R. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i>	130	48 acres, 23 bus.	18 acres, 40 bus.	14 acres, 33 bus.
JOHN H. MARTIN, <i>Rapid City</i>	100	45 acres, 31 bus.	20 acres, 50 bus.	8 acres, 30 bus.
F. B. WITHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i> ...	160	75 acres, 38 bus.	20 acres, 75 bus.	6 acres, 30 bus.
G. R. BLACK, <i>Wellwood</i>	230	100 acres, 42 bus.	33 acres, 87 bus.	6 acres, 42 bus.
S. D. BARR, <i>Neepawa</i>	80	40 acres, 27 bus.	15 acres, 55 bus.	.....
A. F. TYERMAN, <i>Lothair</i>	200	93 acres, 32 bus.	45 acres, 40 bus.	15 acres, 35 bus.
J. H. MAIR, <i>Souris</i>	270	150 acres, 27 bus.	40 acres, 55 bus.	12 acres, 50 bus.
T. H. JACKSON, <i>Minnedosa</i>	220	80 acres, 45 bus.	30 acres, 80 bus.	20 acres, 50 bus.
GEO. BOWDERS, <i>Balmerino</i>	65	30 acres, 35 bus.	12 acres, 60 bus.	6 acres, 40 bus.
M. G. ABEY, <i>Chater</i>	200	68 acres, 38 bus.	29 acres, 58 bus.	5 acres, 30 bus.
WM. LINDSAY, <i>Emerson</i>	200	100 acres, 30 bus.	70 acres, 58 bus.	20 acres, 45 bus.
JAS. LITTLE, <i>Oak River</i>	120	30 acres, 40 bus.	40 acres, 60 bus.	45 acres, 60 bus.
J. CONNELL & SON, <i>Creeford</i>	100	30 acres, 30 bus.	17 acres, 35 bus.	12 acres, 30 bus.
G. M. WHITE, <i>Foxton</i>	45	10 acres, 46 bus.	15 acres, 52 bus.	10 acres, 40 bus.
JOS. CHARLES, <i>Oakland</i>	50	29 acres, 30 bus.	6 acres, 50 bus.	6 acres, 30 bus.
WM. H. WILSON, <i>Deloraine</i>	90	50 acres, 31 bus.	14 acres, 15 bus.	1 acre, 60 bus.
R. McDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i>	110	74 acres, 20 bus.	25 acres, 48 bus.	5 acres, 30 bus.
F. BRYDEN, <i>Portage la Prairie</i> ...	200	125 acres, 25 bus.	26 acres, 57 bus.	14 acres, 41 bus.
JOHN S. MCKAY, <i>Rapid City</i>	40	10 acres, 30 bus.	6 acres, 40 bus.	2½ acres, 30 bus.
E. J. PAYNTER, <i>Beulah</i>	56	28 acres, 23 bus.	14 acres, 29 bus.	.....

Average yield, in bushels:

Vegetables.

Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Beans	Flax.	
220		400				Occasional grubs are the only hindrance to complete success.
250	400	600	20		18	All kinds.
400						All the hardier kinds grow finely.
300						Nearly all varieties.
250	200	200				All vegetables, including celery, tomatoes, and all kinds of vines.
400	200					Everything succeeds.
200	300					I have always been fortunate.
300	200					Vegetables grow beautifully.
170	200	150	25		20	All do well.
350	300	250	30	23		I have raised 500 bus of cabbages and 200 bus. of onions to the acre.
275						Gardens thrive.
250						Very fair.
100						All kinds do well.
300						All kinds successful.
300	900	500				All kinds successful.
300						All kinds successful.
300	700					Never saw the equal.
300	400					All kinds do well.
250						Never saw the equal.
200	500	300				All successful, including pumpkins, melons, chicory, etc.
250	600	200				All kinds do well.
200					18	
300						Do well.
200						Celery, cucumbers, citron and all the more common sorts.
230	320					Every kind, and in splendid crops.
						Have raised almost every variety with success.
275	300	500	50	20		All kinds do well.
250	400					This part of the province is excellent for root crops and garden stuff.
300						Cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, tomatoes, citrons, cucumbers, etc.
	400	500	15			Have succeeded well.
						Good success some years.

IV. THE SEASONS A

It appears that everywhere in Manitoba ploughing and seeding may begin early in the southern border harvesting has begun by July 15. There is a constant difference of vint. Winter may be said to open with the permanent freezing of the ground, which so that ploughing may often be begun before the first of April. Really cold weather between the northern and southern parts of the province is, of course, noticeable, in favor

None of the correspondents report any serious hardship or loss from the climate in All are busy hauling grain to market, getting fuel, caring for stock, or in the paid with either business or pleasure. "Better than the East," is the opinion of many old

The fuel used is principally wood, which is scattered plentifully over all the province. districts; but coal is plentiful and can be obtained at any of the stations of the railway

Summer frosts are spoken of as "exceptional" by nine out of ten farmers in all north the settler makes his home the more liable he is to an occasional visitation of this Manitoba.

The testimony to the healthfulness of the climate is unanimous.

QUES

1. Please state earliest and latest date in which you began ploughing, seeding and harvesting?
2. What time does winter set in and when does it end?
3. Have you suffered any serious hardship or loss from the climate in winter?
4. What fuel do you use, and is it difficult to obtain?
5. Are summer frosts prevalent?
6. Do you consider the climate healthy?

Dates of Farm Operations.

Name and address. Manitoba.	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.	
	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.
WM. CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i>	March 20.	May 1.....	April 1.....	May 2.....	July 11.....	August 1..
JOHN CUMMING, <i>Minnedosa</i>	April 4.....	.....	April 2.....	.....	August 13.....	.....
J. Q. SUMNER, <i>Arnaud</i>.....	.....	.....	April 16.....	.....	July 15.....	.....
GEO. H. HALSE, <i>Brandon</i>.....	.....	.....	April 5.....	May 3.....	August 2.....	August 22.
J. K. ROSS, <i>Deloraine</i>	April 3.....	April 7.....	April 6.....	April 8.....	July 27.....	August 15.
JAS. MCCONCHY, <i>Virden</i>.....	.....	.....	Second w'k of April...	.....	Second w'k of August..	.....
W. J. HELLWEEL, <i>Raphton</i>	April 6.....	.....	April 6.....	.....	August 18.....	.....
THOS. SHARPE, <i>Adolph</i>.....	.....	.....	March.....	May.....	.....	.....
AGÉXOR DUBUC, <i>Lorelle</i>	April 20.....	.....	April 20.....	.....	August 15.....	.....

ND THE CLIMATE.

April, and harvesting generally begins at least by the second week of August, while along several days in all these dates between the southern and the northern parts of the province takes place about the middle of November, as a rule, and it ends with the close of March, does not "settle down," however, before Christmas, as a rule. Here, too, a difference of the latter.

winter, which everyone seems to regard as an enjoyable and exceedingly healthy season. service of wealthier neighbors, and the cold weather is not allowed, or able, to interfere settlers.

This will become scarcer, of course, and is already thin, in some of the more populous at a small advance on the cost of production.

parts of the province, and particulars are given which confirm this opinion. The farther kind, but summer frosts of a damaging character are extremely rare in any part of

TIONS :

Winter.		Winter.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate healthy.
Begins.	Ends.	Hardship or Loss.			
Late Nov.	Early Ap'l	None ...	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Late Nov.	.....	None ...	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Late Nov.	April 10...	None ...	Poplar, easily obtained...	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Late Nov.	April 5....	None ...	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Nov. 15....	March 20..	None ...	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Dec. 1.....	March 31..	None ...	Wood, becoming scarce...	Exceptional	Yes; decidedly.
Dec. 1.....	April 1....	None ...	.....	.....	Yes; decidedly.
Dec. 15....	March 15..	None ...	Poplar, and oak on the farm.....	Exceptional	Winter better than on Lake Erie.
Nov. 15....	Late Mar..	None ...	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Better climate than that of Quebec.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Date of Farm Operations.					
	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.	
	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.
F. W. STEVENSON, <i>Hill View</i>	April 1.....		April 1.....		August 9.....	
S. W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattersview</i>	March 23.....		March 23.....	April 12.....	July 28.....	August 27.....
NORRIS FINES, <i>Balmoral</i>	April 14.....		April 20.....			
GEO. G. DOWNIE, <i>Crystal City</i>						
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingley</i>			April 12.....		July 29.....	
HENRY McLEOD, <i>Carberry</i>		Oct. 20.....	April 6.....		July 30.....	
ROBERT CAMPBELL, <i>Bridge Creek</i>			April 8.....		August 8.....	
HAROLD ELLIOT, <i>Morden</i>			April 6.....	April 28.....	August 1.....	Sept. 7.....
THOS. D. PERDUE, <i>Richlands</i>	April 5.....	April 26.....			July 28.....	August 15.....
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyside</i>	April 15.....		April 15.....		August 1.....	
ALFRED WALKER, <i>Shppardville</i>	April 20.....		April 5.....			
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Seeburn</i>			April 6.....	April 17.....		
S. R. HENDERSON, <i>Kildonan</i>	April 10.....	May 13.....	April 10.....	May 13.....	August 1.....	August 25.....
WM. SUMMERVILLE, <i>Monticore</i>			April 2.....		August 10.....	August 15.....
THOS. M. KENNEDY, <i>Menota</i>			April 3.....	April 22.....	July 31.....	August 20.....
R. B. WETHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i>			April 6.....	May 1.....	July 24.....	August 15.....
J. H. MARTIN, <i>Rapid City</i>	April 10.....	April 28.....	March 26.....	May 1.....	August 20.....	Sept. 30.....
JOHN PLANT, <i>Rosburn</i>						
S. D. BARR, <i>Neepawa</i>	April 2.....		April 20.....		August 1.....	August 22.....
GEORGE NAGY, <i>Rosser</i>			April 7.....		August 13.....	
WM. J. BROWN, <i>Melita</i>			March 28.....	April 5.....		
J. W. NEWTON, <i>Wellwood</i>			April 3.....	May 2.....	July 23.....	August 15.....
JOHN DUNCAN, <i>Austin</i>	April 15.....		April 5.....		August 15.....	
R. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i>			April 9.....	April 20.....	Aug. 1.....	Sept. 1.....
CROTON MAGUIRE, <i>Boissevain</i>	April 13.....	April 20.....	April 6.....	April 18.....	Aug. 11.....	Sept. 1.....
J. CONNELL, <i>Creeford</i>			April 1.....	April 6.....	Aug. 20.....	
WALTER GRAY, <i>Chater</i>						
JOHN A. MUIR, <i>Souris</i>	April 1.....		April 1.....		July 29.....	
GEO BOWDERS, <i>Balmorino</i>			April 1.....		July 30.....	
M. KENNEDY, <i>Lothair</i>	April 1.....	April 10.....			July 27.....	Aug. 1.....
GILBERT ROWAN, <i>Parkissimo</i>	April 5.....	May 20.....				
WM. A. DOYLE, <i>Beulah</i>	April 3.....	April 13.....	April 1.....	April 10.....	July 25.....	Aug. 21.....
GEO. F. SLADE, <i>Gladstone</i>						
JOS. CHARLES, <i>Oakland</i>	April 5.....			May.....	Aug.....	
J. G. ELLIOTT, <i>Shadeland</i>			April 1.....	April 16.....	Aug. 2.....	Oct. 1.....
CHAS. FINDLAY, <i>Lake Shoa</i>	April 12.....	May 3.....	April 6.....	May 8.....	July 29.....	Sept. 3.....

Winter.		Winter.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate healthy.
Begins.	Ends.	Hardship or Loss.			
Nov. 1.....	.....	None	The wood is nearly gone..	Exceptional	Perfectly so.
Nov. 20.....	March 20.....	None	Wood, in plenty on farm.	Exceptional	Healthiest I know of.
Nov. 5.....	April 5.....	None	Wood, in plenty on farm.	Exceptional	Yes.
Dec. 1.....	April 15.....	None	Wood, rather difficult.....	Exceptional	Best in the world.
Nov. 15.....	March 25.....	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 1.....	April 10.....	None	Wood, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	I suffer less than in On- tario.
Nov. 15.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, hauled 3 miles.....	Exceptional	Particularly so.
Nov. 20.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, hauled 7 miles.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Dec. 1.....	March 15.....	None	Wood, hauled 3 miles.....	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 1.....	March 15.....	None	Wood, hauled 5 miles.....	Prevalent	Exceedingly.
Novemb'r..	Late Mar.....	None	Wood, from Turtle Moun- tain.....	Exceptional	Especially so for asth- matic persons.
Dec. 1.....	March 15.....	None	Wood, hauled 4 miles.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 15.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, plentiful.....	Exceptional	Certainly.
Nov. 10.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, hauled 4 miles.....	Exceptional	Decidedly.
Nov. 15.....	March 25.....	None	Wood, easy to get.....	Prevalent	Yes.
Nov. 5.....	April 1.....	None	Poplar, in plenty.....	Prevalent	I do.
Dec. 1.....	March 15.....	None	Wood, easy to get.....	Exceptional	Yes.
November	March	None	Poplar, abundant.....	.....	Yes.
Nov. 15.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, supply myself in a week	Exceptional	Very.
Dec. 1.....	March 15.....	None	Wood, no difficulty.....	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 15.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, becoming scarce...	Exceptional	Yes.
Novemb'r.	March 31.....	None	Poplar, plentiful and ex- cellent.....	Exceptional	Better than in Ontario.
Early Nov	April.....	None	Wood, plentiful.....	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 15.....	March 31.....	None	Wood.....	Exceptional	Yes; winter not so bad as it is reported.
Dec. 15.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, easily obtained.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov.....	March	None	Poplar, drawn 18 miles...	Exceptional	Very.
Dec.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, easy to get.....	Exceptional	Certainly.
Nov. 20.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, very scarce here...	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov.....	March 31.....	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Prevalent	Finest winter climate in the world.
Nov.....	March	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov.....	March	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 15.....	March 15.....	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Prevalent	Exceedingly so.
Nov.....	April 1.....	None	Fire-killed poplar, plenti- ful.....	Exceptional	Certainly.
Nov. 15.....	.....	None	Wood and straw.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 20.....	April 6.....	None	Wood, easy to obtain.....	Triennial	Nothing equal to it.
Dec. 1.....	March 25.....	None	Wood, easy to obtain.....	Exceptional	Family never need a physician.

Date of Farm Operations.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Ploughing.		Seeding.		Harvesting.	
	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.	Earliest.	Latest.
P. J. McNAUGHTON, <i>Raven Lake</i>			April 1.....	May 5.....		
S. A. WARD, <i>Clandeboye</i>			March 30.....	April 15.....	Aug. 5.....	Sept. 9.....
A. H. SCOUTEN, <i>Raven Lake</i>	April 21.....		March 29.....		Aug. 10.....	
WM. THOMPSON, <i>Holland</i>	April 7.....				July 15.....	
ANDREW JOHNSTON, <i>Mowbray</i>	Mar. 22.....		April 1.....		July 26.....	
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>			April 1.....	April 20.....	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 20.....
JAMES LAIDLAW, <i>Clearwater</i>	April 3.....	April 23.....				
ALEX. NAISMITH, <i>Millford</i>			April 6.....		Aug. 15.....	
THOS. HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	April 19.....	April 28.....	April 6.....		July 30.....	
CORNELIUS WHEATLAND, <i>Donora</i>	April 10.....		April 10.....		Aug. 10.....	
THOS. ADAIR, <i>Trilherne</i>	May 1.....		April 10.....			
JOHN HOPPER, <i>Middlechurch</i>	April 15.....	May 1.....				Sept. 15.....
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	April 15.....	April 25.....	May 1.....	May 24.....	Aug. 15.....	
WM. WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i>	April 1.....					Sept. 2.....
F. S. WESTWOOD, <i>Pendennis</i>			April 6.....	April 21.....	July 29.....	Aug. 28.....
RICHARD BROWN, <i>Langdale</i>			April 3.....	May 4.....		
CHAS. C. OKE, <i>Fairburn</i>			April 3.....	April 15.....	Aug. 22.....	
THOS. FRAME, <i>Virden</i>	April 12.....		April 5.....	April 5.....		
GEORGE M. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>						
GEO. GILLESPIE, <i>Greenwood</i>	April 15.....	Nov. 5.....	April 15.....		July 25.....	
WM. SMITH, <i>Beaver Creek</i>			April 6.....	April 21.....	Aug. 1.....	August 20.....
W. C. WALLACE, <i>Shellmouth</i>	April 10.....		April 5.....		Aug. 20.....	
R. E. HOPKINS, <i>Beresford</i>						
ALEX. STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	April 5.....	Oct. 30.....				
DONALD FRASER, <i>Emerson</i>			April 5.....	April 20.....	Aug. 4.....	
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manitou</i>			April 5.....		July 15.....	
ALFRED PICKERING, <i>Austin</i>			April 8.....	April 13.....		
WM. IRVINE, <i>Almasippi</i>	April 30.....		April 15.....		August 1.....	
JAMES MUIR, <i>Douglas</i>			April 1.....		August 15.....	
JAMES LITTLE, <i>Oak River</i>	April 10.....		April 5.....		August 15.....	
ROLAND MACDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i>			April 5.....	April 27.....	July 25.....	August 2.....
M. G. ABEY, <i>Chater</i>			April 6.....		July 28.....	
F. A. BRYDON, <i>Port. la Prairie</i>	April 10.....		April 6.....	May 7.....	August 7.....	Sept. 1.....
JOHN SPENCER, <i>Emerson</i>			March 24.....		August 1.....	
D. W. GRIMMETT, <i>Elm Valley</i>	April 15.....		March 31.....		August 25.....	
ANDREW DAVISON, <i>Green Ridge</i>			April 3.....	April 10.....	August 1.....	August 10.....
L. WILSON, <i>Stockton</i>			April 5.....		August 23.....	Sept. 25.....
J. W. BRIDGE, <i>Carman</i>			April 3.....	April 15.....	August 12.....	August 30.....
PETER CAMPBELL, <i>Campbellville</i>	April 15.....		April 10.....		August 1.....	

Winter.		Winter.	Fuel.	Summer Frosts.	Is the Climate healthy.
Begins.	Ends.	Hardship or Loss.			
Dec. 1.....	March 31..	None	Wood	Exceptional	Healthiest in the world.
Dec. 1.....	March 20..	None	Wood, growing scarce....	Prevalent..	Yes.
Dec. 1.....	March 20..	None	Wood, growing scarce....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 1.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	None more so.
Nov. 20.....	March 20..	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	None healthier.
Nov. 15.....	March 31..	None	Oak, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Late Nov.	Late Mar.	None	Wood, on the farm.....	Exceptional	Better for me than On- tario's.
Nov. 1.....	March 31..	None	Wood, hauled 7 miles....	Exceptional	Very healthy.
Nov. 1.....	April 1.....	None .....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 5.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, difficult to get....	Exceptional	Decidedly.
Dec. 1.....	.....	None	Wood, plentiful.....	Usual.....	Very.
Nov. 15.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, costs \$1 a cord	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 10.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, very plentiful	Exceptional	Very.
Dec. 20.....	April 20..	None	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Better in many ways than England's.
Nov. 20.....	March 31..	None	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 10.....	March 31..	None	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 25.....	March 31..	None	Poplar, hauled 6 miles	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 25.....	March 31..	None	Wood, hauled 4 miles	Exceptional	Never had better health.
Dec. 1.....	March 31..	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Extraordinarily so.
Oct. 15.....	March 31..	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Very.
Early Nov.	Early Apr'l	None	Wood, hauled 6 miles....	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 15.....	March 31..	None	Wood, in abundance....	Exceptional	Extremely so—bracing.
Nov. 15.....	April 15..	None	Wood, mixed with coal...	Exceptional	Yes.
Novemb'r	April	None	Poplar, no difficulty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 10.....	April 10..	None	Wood, no difficulty.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Dec. 1.....	March 1.....	None	Oak and poplar in plenty	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 15.....	March 25..	None	Poplar, in plenty and good	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov'mb'r.	April	None	Poplar and oak.....	Exceptional	Healthiest in the world
Nov. 15.....	March 15..	None	Wood; plenty of coal here.	Exceptional	More so than Ontario.
Nov'mb'r.	March	None	Wood, easily obtained....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov. 10.....	March 31..	None	Wood, hauled 12 miles....	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 15.....	March 25..	None	Wood, hauled some dis- tance	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 10.....	March 31..	None	Wood, hauled 10 miles....	.....	Yes.
Nov. 1.....	April 1.....	None	Wood, growing scarce....	.....	Yes.
Nov'mb'r.	April	None	Elm and maple wood.....	Exceptional	Very.
Nov. 15.....	March 31..	None	Wood	Exceptional	If you take care.
.....	.....	None	Wood, hauled 2 miles....	Exceptional	Exceedingly so.
Nov'mb'r.	April	None	Wood, scarce.....	Exceptional	Yes.
Nov'mb'r.	March	None	Wood, in plenty.....	Exceptional	Exceedingly so.

V.—THE CARE AND AD

This fifth group of questions refers to the raising and care of live stock in Manitoba, sometimes amounting to considerable herds, and including a large proportion of thoroughbreds if they are properly cared for, and they will thrive with even very little care. The uni- anywhere, and that animals pastured upon the prairies thrive as well or better than those

The fact that almost all farmers maintain small herds of cattle and horses is itself an have to be housed during the winter, depends upon the cost of feed, and the few cases haul hay many miles, or where, for some other reason, feed is expensive. These in- cattle raising, within certain limits, will not form a profitable accompaniment of farming creases with the further settlement of the province, the price of beef will rise corres-

The fourth question will be found answered at considerable length in most cases. (It the winter; the older animals should be kept in warm, but not close, stables, and fed an have in Ontario. Bran is given only to milking cows, or when calving. Young cattle be allowed to run on the prairie in fine weather. Only horses get any grain, as a rule, that live stock thrive everywhere in Manitoba with much less care than this, but the

Sheep are kept only here and there in the province. There is no doubt that sheep particularly well suited to their health, and the total of flocks in the province is steadily

QUES

1. How many head of horses and cattle have you, and how do they thrive in winter?
2. How do cattle thrive on the wild grasses of the prairies?
3. Is stock-raising profitable where cattle have to be housed during winter?
4. How do you winter your stock?
5. Do sheep thrive and are they profitable?

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie Pasturage.
J. S. MCKAY, <i>Rapid City</i>	Two horses, 10 cattle; thrive well.....	First rate.....
J. E. PAYNTER, <i>Beulah</i>	Thirteen; very well indeed.....	Splendidly.....
S. R. HENDERSON, <i>Kildonan</i>	Eight horses, 35 cattle; well, if fodder is sufficient.....	Do well.....
WM. SOMERVILLE, <i>Montefiore</i>	Forty-four; excellently.....	Fatten very rapidly.....
J. E. STIRTON, <i>Cartwright</i>	Eight; splendidly.....	Better than on timothy or clover.....
STEPHEN BIRKS, <i>Barnsley</i>	Six horses, 12 cattle; well.....	First rate.....

VANTAGE OF CATTLE.

toba. It appears that almost all farmers keep a certain number of horses and cattle, bred stock. There is no difficulty in keeping these in good condition during the winter. Versal testimony is that the wild grasses of the prairie afford as good feed as can be found living upon the cultivated pastures of eastern Canada.

affirmative answer to the third question. The profitableness of stock raising, where cattle where a correspondent has answered "no" occur in localities where it is necessary to stances are very rare. There is no reason to suppose that the time will ever come when in Manitoba, especially in the northern part of the province, since, as the cost of feed in- pondingly.

appears that all the live stock kept upon the farm ought to be given good shelter during allowance of prairie hay and oat chaff or roots,—just such keeping, in short, as they would are stabled only at night, but should have free access to the straw stack all day, or may and this only when working. All the animals should have plenty of water. It appears better care that is taken of them the larger are the returns to be expected.

thrive well on the natural pasturage of the prairies, whose dry climate and pure water are growing larger.

TIONS :

Is Stock-raising Profitable.	4. How do you winter your stock?	Do Sheep Thrive.
Yes.....	Some stabled and some in an open shed.....	They do well.
Safest and best paying branch of farming.....	Stable and feed prairie hay.....	Thrive excellently and will be profitable when a good market for mutton rises.
Yes, where hay is plentiful.....	Keep them in log stables, well roofed, warm and ventilated.....	Thrive and are profitable.
Fairly so.....	By stabling during the severest weather.....	Thrive and are profitable.
Yes, if stables are warm.....	In a "bank" stable, on prairie hay and well watered.....	Would pay better than cattle, were it not for wolves.
If not too many are kept.....	.....	.....

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie pasturage.
THOS. M. KENNEDY, <i>Menota</i>	Six; they do well.....	Very well.....
GEO. E. NAGY, <i>Rosser</i>	Fifty-six; very well.....	Very well.....
T. MCCARTNEY, <i>Port. La Prairie</i>	Three horses, 40 cattle.....	Very well.....
ROLAND McDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i>	Eight horses, 18 cattle.....	Very well.....
WM. H. WILSON, <i>Dolomite</i>	Five horses, 5 cattle.....	Remarkably well.....
WM. S. MOODY, <i>Rowithraite</i>	Ten; they do well.....	Remarkably well.....
GEO. C. WRIGHT, <i>Boissacoin</i>	Sixteen; nicely.....	Feed on it exclusively.....
WM. J. BROWN, <i>Medina</i>	Eight; very well.....	First rate.....
MATTHEW SMITH, <i>Minardosa</i>	Ten horses, 20 cattle; do well.....	Grow fat.....
S. D. BARR, <i>Napanau</i>	Ten; do well.....	Remarkably well.....
JOHN PLANT, <i>Rosburn</i>	Three horses, 20 cattle.....	Best I ever saw.....
JOSEPH CHARLES, <i>Oakland</i>	Twenty-one.....	Better than on Ontario meadows.....
E. W. GRIMMETT, <i>Elm Valley</i>	Seven; very well.....	Very well.....
JOHN SPENCER, <i>Emerson</i>	Twenty; thrive well with care.....	Will fatten on it.....
GEO. U. WHITE, <i>Foxton</i>	Four horses; 75 cattle; splendidly.....	As well as on cultivated grasses.....
WM. IRWINE, <i>Almucippi</i>	Two.....	Could not do better.....
P. CAMPBELL, <i>Campbellville</i>	Eight horses, 80 cattle; well.....	Could not do better.....
J. W. BRIDGE, <i>Carman</i>	Five; fairly well.....	Very well if the grasses are selected.....
L. WILSON, <i>Stockton</i>	Five; splendidly.....	They grow fat.....
A. DAVISON, <i>Green Ridge</i>	Three horses, 25 cattle; well, if fed and attended to.....	They grow fat.....
JOHN A. MAIR, <i>Souris</i>	Seven horses, 33 cattle.....	Splendidly.....
WALTER GRAY, <i>Chater</i>	Five; very well.....	Grow fat.....
WM. LINDSAY, <i>Emerson</i>	Twenty-two; well.....	Better than in Ontario.....
J. CONNELL & SON, <i>Creelford</i>	Eleven.....	Excellent.....
OSWALD BOWIE, <i>Morden</i>	Two horses, 16 cattle; very well.....	Well.....

Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your stock?	Do Sheep Thrive.
Yes.....	House them and feed well.....	
An open question; I say yes.....	Stable them and feed prairie hay and oat straw.....	
Yes.....	Milking cows are stabled and fed hay; young cattle live in sheds.....	Yes.
Yes, where hay is cheap.....	House them.....	Very profitable.
	Cows stabled at night and given plentiful feed; young cattle do not pay for extra care, but should have a shed.....	
Yes, where hay is cheap.....	I stable them, and feed hay, oat-straw, oats, bran and flax; water twice daily.....	
Yes, where hay is cheap.....	In an adobe stable.....	Yes.
Yes.....	Stable them, and feed prairie hay and oat-straw.....	Yes.
Yes.....	Housed at night and fed hay; run to straw stack in the daytime.....	I have 68; most profitable stock on the farm
Yes—expense little.....	In a good stable feeding plenty of wild hay.....	
I find it so.....	Feed hay.....	I keep 200
Yes; because climate is dry, straw - covered sheds and banked-up stables answer all purposes and cost little, and wild hay is cheap.....	Well stabled. I never lost a cow or calf.....	
Yes.....	In a dugout stable, feeding prairie hay.....	
As soon as freight rates are lower.....	In stables at night; loose in yards by day.....	
Yes.....	I house all my stock.....	Yes
Yes.....	Stable them and feed prairie hay.....	Yes
Yes.....	Straw until Jan. 1; prairie hay morning and evening till spring.....	Yes
Not at present prices.....	Stable them and feed hay.....	
If one has hay and help of his own.....	Stable them, feeding horses hay and oats; cattle, hay and straw.....	
Reasonably so.....	Let them feed at the straw stacks in fine weather, and stable them at night and feed hay.....	
Yes.....	Cows and calves in stable, feeding prairie hay and straw; young cattle run out.....	Yes
Yes.....		Most certain and remunerative stock
Pays very well.....	Shelter most of time, and feed hay and straw.....	Thrive well
Yes.....	In stables, feeding prairie hay, straw and chopped grain; with oats regularly to the horses.....	
Yes.....	Feed with hay and roots.....	Thrive but not profitable.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie pasturage.
D. D. YOUNG, <i>Brandon</i>	Three horses, 16 cattle.....	Well.....
JOHN DUNCAN, <i>Austin</i>	Thirty-five.....	As well as on timothy....
A. T. TYERMAN, <i>Lothair</i>	Five horses; thrive well.....	Splendidly.....
GEO. F. SLADE, <i>Gladstone</i>	Thirty.....	Well.....
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>	Twenty; very well.....	First rate.....
A. H. SCOUTEN, <i>Raven Lake</i>	Ten; well.....	Well.....
JAMES LAIDLAW, <i>Clearwater</i>	Thirty-three; as well as in Ontario.....	They get fat.....
HENRY McCLEOD, <i>Carberry</i>	Four horses, 4 cattle.....	They get fat.....
ROBERT CAMPBELL, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	Fifteen; all very well.....	Well.....
HAROLD ELLIOT, <i>Morden</i>	Five horses, 11 cattle; do well.....	Get fat enough for butcher ing in two months.....
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyside</i>	Two horses, 25 cattle; first rate.....	As well as on timothy....
ALFRED WALKER, <i>Sheppardville</i>	Three; well.....	Splendidly.....
D. D. BUCHANAN, <i>Griswold</i>	Nine.....	All they get.....
NORRIS FINES, <i>Balmoral</i>	Seven horses, 15 cattle; very well.....	Well.....
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingley</i>	Thirty-five; very well.....	Well.....
ALBERT E. PHILP, <i>Brandon</i>	Twenty-six horses; all go through the winter in good shape.....	Splendidly.....
GEO. FORBES & SONS, <i>Treherne</i>	Six horses, 28 cattle.....	I have two steers, coming three years old, which would dress 700 lbs., and have never been in a stable.....
W. A. EVANS, <i>Rosser</i>	Three horses, 25 cattle; very well.....	Keep healthy and fat.....
ROBT. RENWICK, <i>Carberry</i>	Seven horses, 6 cattle; well.....	Grandly.....
MATTHEW KENNEDY, <i>Lothair</i>	Five horses, 10 cows; very well.....	Splendidly.....

Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your stock?	Do Sheep Thrive.
Yes.....	Put, them in a warm stable, fat, at the beginning of winter, feed on hay and barley straw, and water regularly; feed turnips and hay to milking cows. They come out fat in the spring.....	.....
As well as grain growing.	Cows stabled at night; young cattle run in sheds.....	Yes
Yes, with mixed farming.	Principally on straw; cows have a little hay and grain.....	Thrive exceedingly well
Yes, especially with high grade stock.....	By feeding hay. Hardy cattle will maintain their condition if liberally fed and watered once, or, better, twice a day.....	Dogs and wolves are the only drawbacks
Yes	I generally house them, though many do not.	Yes
Yes	I stable them.....	Yes
Yes, if the stock are good	I stable cows and calves and feed straw about half the time; young stock winter around the straw stacks.....	I have 33 wintered in a shed
Yes	House them and feed oat and wheat straw, with a little bran and shorts. They always come out fat.....	.....
More than grain growing	I stable all my cows and give them plenty of prairie hay; young cattle run to the stacks .....	.....
Yes	I stable only at night, or on stormy days; at other times they feed on the prairie..	.....
More profitable than the crops	Stable at night and feed hay .....	.....
Yes, when hay is cheap..	Feed hay, giving the cows a little meal toward spring; they maintain a fine condition.....	Yes
Most profitable branch of farming here	In a warm stable, with plenty of hay, roots and grain .....	.....
Yes	We stable our cows only	Yes
Yes	Feed oats and barley principally for cattle, and hay for horses.....	Yes
Yes	I keep my horses in "bank" stables, feeding them principally straw, with a little bran and chopped feed.....	Yes
Yes	Cows, calves and oxen are housed, and get hay night and morning, with some chop or oats; young cattle can live mainly at the straw stack.....	.....
Yes	Cattle will keep fat on prairie hay, with a little bran and shorts when calving.....	Yes.....
Yes	Feed oat straw and a little grain.....	They thrive, and mutton sells well
Yes	Stabled, and fed a little hay and oat straw..	.....

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Horses and Cattle, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie pasturage.
AGENOR DUBUC, <i>Lorette</i>	Fifteen; do well.....	Very well.....
GEO. BOWDERS, <i>Balmorino</i>	Twenty; very well, indeed.....	Grandly.....
GILBERT ROWAN, <i>Parkisimo</i>	Twenty; very well.....	Well.....
R. B. WETHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i>	Four horses, 15 cattle.....	Well.....
W. H. BRIDGEMAN, <i>Willwood</i>	Eight horses, 5 cattle.....	Well.....
ANDREW JOHNSTON, <i>Monbray</i>	Forty-three; remarkably well.....	Splendidly.....
F. W. STEVENSON, <i>Hillview</i>	Eleven horses, 12 cattle; well.....	Become fat by July.....
WM. THOMPSON, <i>Holland</i>	Four horses, 20 cattle; finely.....	Never saw better pasture
ROBT. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i>.....	.....	They do well.....
R. E. HOPKINS, <i>Burford</i>	Three horses, 8 cattle; well, with care.....	Excellently.....
ALEX. STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	Two horses, 28 cattle.....	Keep fat all winter.....
DONALD FRASER, <i>Emerson</i>	Ten horses; 30 cattle; generally well.....	Very well.....
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manitou</i>	Eleven horses, 40 cattle; well.....	Very well.....
GEORGE GILLESPIE, <i>Greenwood</i>	Seven; pretty well.....	Splendidly in summer.....
WM. MACDONALD, <i>Tirden</i>	Thirty-six; thrive well if kept warm.....	Very well.....
CORNELIUS WHEATLAND, <i>Donora</i>	Thirty-two; well.....	Well.....
THOS. ADAIR, <i>Tricherie</i>	Twenty; they do well.....	Always keep fat.....
JOHN HOPPER, <i>Middlechurch</i>	Five horses; 35 cattle.....	Well.....
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	Five horses, 62 cattle; very well.....	Well.....
WM. WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i>	About 60; well.....	Well.....
A. H. CARROLL, <i>Carrollton</i>	About 367; thrives splendidly.....	Excellently.....
F. T. WESTWOOD, <i>Pendennis</i>	Three horses, 12 cattle; well.....	Splendidly.....
WM. SMITH, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	Twenty; well.....	First rate.....
WM. S. WALLACE, <i>Shallmouth</i>	Eleven; keep in good condition.....	Exceedingly well.....
GEORGE M. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>	Ten horses, 80 cattle; always well.....	Always do well.....
THOS. HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	Thirty, well, with care.....	Well.....
J. GORDON ELLIOTT, <i>Shadeland</i>	Twelve horses, 8 cattle; well.....	I cannot say.....

Is Stock-raising Profitable.	4. How do you winter your stock?	Do Sheep Thrive.
Yes	Stable them at night, and let them go to the straw stacks by day	Yes
Yes more so than range cattle.....	Feed hay night and morning, and let them pick up straw	Yes
With a limited number.....	Stable, and feed hay and oat straw.....	.....
If properly conducted.....	Housed; plenty of hay and water, but little grain .....	.....
They keep in good condition.....	In warm stables, feeding prairie hay, straw turnips and grain.....	Fairly so
Where hay is plentiful.....	Milch cows I house; young cattle run in the sheds and about the stacks.....	Yes
Yes, because food is unlimited	Stable some, and let others run out, sheltered by sheds .....	.....
Yes, with proper care.....	House all the stock in "bank" stables.....	Yes
Yes.....	On prairie hay and straw.....	Yes
Yes, if hay is near	House at night; feed hay principally, with plenty of water.....	Pay better than pigs, and less trouble
Yes.....	House them in a stable, warm, but not too close.....	.....
Not very; in southern Manitoba, where hay is scarce	Part tied in the stable, part loose in sheds.....	Yes
Horses pay better than cattle	House them only at night, and feed prairie hay, straw, oats, chopped feed and bran	Thrive, but not always profitable
No	In stables, on prairie hay	Would be, except for wolves
Thoroughbred stock is profitable; grade stock is good for milk; every farmer should keep a few	In warm stables, feeding hay and chopped feed	Thrive, but do not pay well here
Yes, if hay alone is fed.....	In stables, feeding hay, bran, etc., to cows.....	.....
Yes.....	I stable them at night and feed hay.....	No sheep in this district.
The easiest way to make money	In stables. Let them out once a day for water, but if the weather is cold return them at once.....	.....
Yes.....	Stable them and feed hay.....	.....
Not if grain is fed	Stable them in severe weather and let them roam on pleasant days, feeding straw and some hay.....	Yes
Doubtful	In stables, on straw and hay.....	.....
.....	Feed horses with straw, hay and oats; the cattle run out most of the time.....	Yes
Yes.....	Just as I would do in Ontario.....	.....
Certainly	Stable them and feed hay.....	.....
Yes.....	Hay and water.....	Thrive well if attended to
Where hay is cheap.....	Stable them and feed hay	Yes
No	Let them run to the straw stack.....	Yes

Name and Address. Manitoba.	No. of Horses and Cattle, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie pasturage.
WM. SMITH, <i>Souris</i>	Five; well	Better than in Ontario.....
C. C. OKE, <i>Fairburn</i>	Three horses, 17 cattle; well	Grandly
ALEX. NAISMITH, <i>Millford</i>	Five horses, 13 cattle; well, if you give them plenty to eat.....	Splendidly.....
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Seeburn</i>	Nine; excellently	Well
CHARLES FINDLAY, <i>Shoal Lake</i> ...	Forty-seven; very well	It is all they get
P. McNAUGHTON, <i>Raven Lake</i> ...	Fourteen horses, 6 cattle; well	Very well
ALBERT MCGUFFIN, <i>Melgund</i> ...	Four; horses get into the best condition and cattle hold their own	They grow fat on it.....
THOS. A. SHARPE, <i>Adelpha</i>	Twenty; my cattle are mainly recorded shorthorns, and thrive well if fed enough	Very well.....
W. B. THOMAS, <i>Cypress River</i> ...	Ten; well.....	Splendidly.....
S. W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattsview</i>	Twenty-three; thrive when housed.....	Get fat
JOHN KEMP, <i>Austin</i>	Six cattle; better than in Ontario.....	Could not be better.....
WM. CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i>	Seventy-five; very well.....	First rate.....
JOHN CUMMING, <i>Minnedosa</i>	Twenty-three; unusually well.....	Very well
J. Q. SUMNER, <i>Arnaud</i>.....	.....	First rate.....
Geo. H. HALSE, <i>Brandon</i>	Seven horses, 6 cattle; well	Well
W. J. HELLIWELL, <i>Ralphton</i> ...	Thirteen cattle; do well	Excellently.....
JAS. McCONECHY, <i>Virden</i>	Eighteen; very well if properly cared for.....	Fatten on it alone.....

Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your stock?	Do Sheep Thrive.
Yes	In warm stables, feeding hay and oats. Cattle can run at the stacks most of the winter. To horses we feed hay and oats, with a little bran when working them .....	.....
Not by itself here	Milking cows should have hay three times a day, with an oat-sheaf twice a day. Young cattle will thrive on good oat straw. They should go out only on warm days.....	Thrive well on hay, and are more profitable than cattle
With a limited number.....	House them, and feed straw and hay with a good share of turnips.....	Yes
Yes	Let them out during the day, when they pick up straw and chaff. Put them in stables at night and feed hay.....	Remarkably so
Yes	House them and feed prairie hay; they will come out fat in the spring.....	This dry region is highly suitable for sheep, and they are profitable.....
Yes	Stabled at night; they will do well without any shelter.....	Yes
.....	Feed on prairie hay, oat straw, etc.....	.....
Yes, and it will be necessary to keep up the land	Stable them and feed hay, straw, roots and good grain.....	Profitable where wolves are not numerous
Yes	Stabled at night, and running to the stacks by day.....	Yes
Certainly; the manure alone is worth the trouble	House all stock, and feed regularly prairie hay and a little grain.....	Yes, very profitable
Yes	In log stables, fed with wild hay at night.....	Yes
Quite so	On hay, straw and roots.....	Yes
Of course it is	On hay, with a little grain to the young sone and to cows giving milk.....	.....
Yes, as feed is cheap.....	On hay. I have my grain threshed as closely as possible to the stables, and the cattle are turned to the straw stacks when the weather is not stormy.....	.....
Yes, counting in the manure.....	On cut feed, two parts oat straw with bran.....	.....
Yes	Some I stable, others go to the straw stacks in a sheltered place.....	Yes; I have 20
Within certain limits.....	Cows and oxen get nothing but hay, and do well on it in a sod stable.....	Yes

MIXED FARMING, DA

As has been foreshadowed by the answers to one of the questions in the last section, bine stock-raising with grain-growing. The ordinary dictates of prudence, "on the prin- this direction. The only dissentient voices come from some limited districts, generally where.

Closely connected with this is the subject of dairying; but here the answers, while pasturage, and purity of air and water, are divided as to the question of profit. The of the milk given by cows feeding on the prairie is so high, and Manitoba butter and dairying will become a leading industry there.

Water seems to be plentiful everywhere at a depth of a few feet below the surface, farm.

The list of wild fruits of Manitoba is a long one, as will be seen below, and these transplanted and cultivated with good effect, while the small fruits of the garden grow to thrive amazingly. Along the southern border of the province, the less hardy apples, quite as far advanced toward fruit-growing as could be expected of her, and there is every experimentally, will become adapted to the local conditions and generally grown.

QUES

1. What is your opinion of mixed farming, i.e., stock raising and grain growing combined?
2. What is your opinion of Manitoba as a dairying country?
3. Have you plenty of water on your farm, and if so, how obtained?
4. Give the name of wild and cultivated fruits grown?

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.
J. E. SHERTON, Cartwright	The most profitable in this part of the province.....	It has a better climate than Ontario for making cheese..
STEPHEN BIRKS, Barnsley.....	Stock raising and grain growing certainly ought to go together	It will be the leading dairying country of the world
J. K. ROSS, Deloraine.....	It pays best	Dairying will pay where plenty of native hay can be obtained
JAS. McCONECHY, Virden.....	Just the thing	Excellent.....
W. J. HELLIWELL, Ralphton ..	The only successful way.....	Just the thing
ALBERT MCGUFFIN, Melgund....	Pays better than grain alone .....	.....
J. J. COCHRANE, Deloraine.....	Most profitable	Far ahead of Ontario.....

IRYING AND FRUIT.

there are few farmers in Manitoba who do not believe that it is far the best way to com-
 plice of not putting all your eggs in one basket," as one correspondent expresses it, pointⁱⁿ
 in the extreme southern part of the province, where pasturage is not so abundant as else-

altogether affirmative as to the extraordinary suitability of Manitoba in climate, natural
 difficulty seems to be that the home market is limited; nevertheless, the quality
 cheese have proved themselves so superior, that there is no question that in a short time

while springs, running streams or sloughs are accessible to the live stock of almost every

native berries and tree-fruits are abundant and luxuriant. In many cases they have been
 perfection in Manitoba, and cherries, plums of various kinds, and the hardier apples,
 grapes and the like, are rapidly being acclimatized and made successful. Manitoba is
 reason to believe that before many years a large variety of fruits now cultivated only

TIONS :

Water.	Fruits: a, Wild; b, Cultivated.
Abundance 4 feet below the surface	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, rasp- berries and cherries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Strawberries, currants, gooseberries.
From a depth of 122 feet.....	Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, plums, cherries, saskatoons and nuts.
Plenty from wells 20 feet deep.....	<i>Wild</i> —Saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, plums, rasp- berries, currants. <i>Cultivated</i> —Red, black and white cur- rants.
Well, 16 feet deep.....	<i>Wild</i> —Saskatoons, cranberries, strawberries, plums, rasp- berries, currants. <i>Cultivated</i> —Red, black and white cur- rants.
Plenty; 10 to 15 feet.....	<i>Wild</i> —Cherries, high-bush cranberries, plums, currants, gooseberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —All small fruits.
Souris River and a well 24 ft. deep..	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, currants, gooseberries and cranberries.
Plenty from wells 10 to 15 ft. deep..	Apples and all the small fruits are grown.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.
GEO. H. HALSE, <i>Brandon</i>	The only successful way.....	A good place; but milking cows require extra food in the fall.....
J. Q. SUMNER, <i>Arund</i>	Makes success sure	Can't be beaten.....
JOHN CUMMINGS, <i>Minnedosa</i>	Ought to be followed here.....	It is a good place
THOS. A. SHARPE, <i>Adelpha</i>	Only way to continue prosperity.....	Excellent dairying region.....
AGENOR DUBUC, <i>Lorette</i>	It pays best in Provencher county..	Generally good
JOHN KEMP, <i>Austin</i>	The only profitable way.....	Could not be better
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingley</i>	The best plan	Very good.....
WM. CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i>	The proper way	Well adapted to it in all its departments
GEO. G. DOWNIE, <i>Crystal City</i> ...	Foundation of success here.....	Cannot be beaten
NORMS FINES, <i>Balmoral</i>	Generally practised here	Just the place
S. W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattsvicw</i>	Just the thing	Splendid place, as cows fed on the native grasses yield a large quantity of very rich milk
W. B. THOMAS, <i>Cypress River</i> ...	Every farmer should do so.....	Very good.....
CHAS. WILSON, <i>Treherne</i>	The best way.....	Could not be beaten.....
F. W. STEVENSON, <i>Hill View</i>	The true way.....	None better; cows make more butter here than in Ontario
HAROLD ELLIOT, <i>Morden</i>	Surest way to get ahead.....	Just suited to dairying.....
ROBT. CAMPBELL, <i>Bridge Creek</i> ...	It pays best where the farm is adapted to both	None better
HENRY MCCLEOD, <i>Carberry</i>	With moderate capital it is undoubtedly the safest and most profitable	Best place in the Dominion...
W. A. EVANS, <i>Rosser</i>	Pays better than grain alone	Can't be beaten.....
P. J. McNAUGHTON, <i>Raven Lake</i>	The proper mode	Eminently suited to datrying
CHARLES FINDLAY, <i>Shout Lake</i> ..	Every farmer in Manitoba should follow it.....	First class
J. G. ELLIOTT, <i>Shutland</i>	The best way.....	.....
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Serburn</i>	The best way.....	Good for that purpose.....

Water.	Fruits: <i>a</i> , Wild; <i>b</i> , Cultivated.
Yes, from a well 30 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Cherries, high-bush cranberries, plums, currants, gooseberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —All small fruits.
All I can use, from a well 63 feet deep, made with a 14 inch augur; cost, \$35	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, strawberries, grapes, blueberries.
Well, 18 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Strawberries, currants, raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries.
Plenty from springs	<i>Wild</i> —Strawberries, currants, raspberries, saskatoons, cranberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries.
Seine River and an artesian well	<i>Wild</i> —Pears and all the other fruits mentioned above. None cultivated.
Well, 12 feet deep	Same lists as given above.
Assiniboine River	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries (12 varieties), strawberries and raspberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Plums (3 varieties), currants, two raspberries and strawberries.
Plenty from a well 40 feet deep	<i>Wild</i> —Plums, saskatoons, blueberries, cranberries (12 varieties), strawberries and raspberries. <i>Cultivated</i> —Plums (3 varieties), currants, two raspberries and strawberries.
River and deep well	Currants and gooseberries principally.
Well, 8 feet deep	Two cultivated crab apples, and other small fruits as above.
Spring at the house and creek for farm	All the small fruits.
Pond, and well 12 feet deep	All the small fruits.
Well 13 feet deep	All the small fruits.
Plenty; well 12 feet deep	All the small fruits.
.....	All the small fruits.
Constant spring	All the small fruits.
Abundance from wells 19 feet deep, sunk in two days	Currants and gooseberries are the principal fruits cultivated.
Plentiful well, 15 feet	Wild fruits in plenty, but few cultivated.
Shoal Lake	Lists as above.
Wells 9 to 16 feet deep	Cranberries, black currants and saskatoons.
A creek	Lists as above.
Plenty; wells 20 feet deep	Lists as above.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.
ALEX. NAISMITH, <i>Millford</i>	Pays if hay is convenient	Best in the world, because in June and July the prairie grass remains green and the nights are cool.....
D. D. BUCHANAN, <i>Griswold</i> 01311	Much the best way.....	This locality is not suited to it—too many weeds.....
ALF. WALKER, <i>Sheppardville</i>	Will pay well.....	Especially adapted to it.....
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyside</i>	The only way for a small farmer.....	Best I ever heard of.....
B. R. HAMILTON, <i>Neepawa</i>	It pays.....	Good.....
THOS. D. PERDUE, <i>Richlands</i>	Safest and easiest system.....	Very suitable.....
ANDREW JOHNSTON, <i>Moubray</i>	Safe and profitable.....	None better.....
THOS. FRAME, <i>Virden</i>	Any person of moderate means would be foolish to trust to grain growing alone, for in case of failure he has nothing to fall back upon.....	Some parts of the Province cannot be beaten for dairying.....
GEO. M. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>	It always does well under efficient management.....	Dairying will not pay now, if it is necessary to hire help.....
WM. SMITH, <i>Souris</i>	Most successful way.....	Grass and climate both favorable.....
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>	Best way.....	Hard to surpass it.....
S. A. WARD, <i>Claudeboye</i>	Best way.....	Hard to surpass it.....
C. WHEATLAND, <i>Donore</i>	I could not farm in any other way.....	Good; the cows saved us last year.....
THOS. HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i>	Most profitable course.....	Good.....
C. C. OKE, <i>Fairburn</i>	It pays to keep 25 or 30 cattle and horses.....	Splendid.....
WM. THOMPSON, <i>Holland</i>	The only profitable method.....	Good.....
F. T. WESTWOOD, <i>Pendennis</i>	The only profitable method.....	Good.....
A. H. CARROLL, <i>Carrollton</i>	Just the thing.....	Splendid.....
JAS. MUIR, <i>Douglas</i>	No success otherwise.....	Good.....
G. U. WHITE, <i>Porton</i>	No success otherwise.....	Good.....
JOHN S. MACKAY, <i>Rapid City</i>	Best way, where possible.....	The milk of three cows for four months made \$103.35 worth of cheese.....
S. R. HENDERSON, <i>Kildonan</i>	Best way, where possible.....	Unsurpassed.....
JOS. E. PAYNTER, <i>Beulah</i>	Best way, where possible.....	Unsurpassed.....
WM. SOMERVILLE, <i>Montefiore</i>	Best way, where possible.....	Unsurpassed.....
THOS. M. KENNEDY, <i>Menota</i>	Best way, where possible.....	Unsurpassed.....
T. MCCARTNEY, <i>Port la Prairie</i>	Best system. It keeps you in work and gives something to fall back.....	Good.....
ANDREW DAVISON, <i>Green Ridge</i>	The only safe plan.....	Very good.....
L. WILSON, <i>Stockton</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat.....
WM. J. BROWN, <i>Melita</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat.....
W. S. MOODY, <i>Rountledge</i>	The best way.....	Cannot be beat.....

Water.	Fruits: a, Wild; b, Cultivated.
Never failing wells of good water 20 feet deep	Lists as above.
Big slough for stock and well for the house.....	Lists as above.
Excellent water at 22 feet.....	Lists as above.
Excellent water at 22 feet.....	Lists as above.
.....	Lists as above.
Excellent water at 22 feet.....	Lists as above.
A spring.....	.....
I have a well 28 ft. deep, but in summer cattle generally get water in sloughs.....	Lists as above.
Abundance from wells 12 to 20 ft. deep.....	.....
River and well.....	All the small fruits.
Well-15 feet deep.....	Crab apples and various small fruits.
Plenty at 24 feet.....	Strawberries, raspberries, black and red currants
Well, 50 feet deep	Plums and currants.
Wells, in shale, 20 feet.....	Lists as heretofore.
Wells, 18 feet deep.....	Lists as heretofore; apples, mulberries, &c., do not thrive.
Springs, open all winter.....	Lists as heretofore.
River and well.....	Lists as heretofore.
.....	Lists as heretofore.
Easily obtained.....	All the wild berries can be cultivated.
Springs and wells.....	All the wild berries can be cultivated.
Slough, and a well 15 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Red River and a well	Lists as heretofore.
Well 12 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
.....	Lists as heretofore.
Well 16 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Plenty from a well 12 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Well 20 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Well 20 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Creek on the farm	Lists as heretofore.
Creek, and well 18 feet.....	Plum, cherry, saskatoon.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Mixed Farming.	Dairying.
JOSEPH CHARLES, <i>Oakland</i>	Gives work for all the boys and girls of a large family; and cattle form a crop that grows summer and winter. But for young men homesteading, grain growing is best.....	The milk is far richer than that of the cows in Ontario
G. C. WRIGHT, <i>Boisverain</i>	The best way.....	The pasture produces an abundant flow of rich milk
JAS. LITTLE, <i>Oak River</i>		Good.....
JAS. DRURY, <i>Rapid City</i>	The best way.....	Good.....
WM. LINDSAY, <i>Emerson</i>	The best way.....	Good.....
WALTER GRAY, <i>Chater</i>	Most remunerative and certain.....	Good.....
ROLAND McDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i> ..	Only sure way.....	Fairly good; little done here
G. R. BLACK, <i>Wellwood</i>	Only way if your market is distant	Good.....
R. E. HOPKINS, <i>Beresford</i>	The proper way.....	None better.....
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	The proper way.....	Very good.....
JOHN HOPPER, <i>Middlechurch</i>	Safest and easiest plan.....	Pays where hay is plentiful..
GEO. GILLESPIE, <i>Greenwood</i>	Best way.....	Pretty good.....
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manitou</i>	The only profitable way.....	None better.....
ALEP. STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	Should be practiced wherever hay can be got.....	Dairying is profitable.....
WM. IRWINE, <i>Almasippi</i>	Absolutely necessary.....	Very profitable.....
THOS. A. JACKSON, <i>Minnedosa</i> ...	The best way.....	Well suited to it.....
GEORGE BOWDERS, <i>Balmerino</i> ...	Best adapted to the country.....	One of the best in the world..
WM. WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i>	On the plan of never having all your eggs in one basket, mixed farming should always be carried on..	Good.....
WM. S. WALLACE, <i>Shellmouth</i> ...	Most suitable for northwestern part of Manitoba.....	Unsurpassed. The water in springs and wells is ice-cold, and the nights are always cool.....
WM. SMITH, <i>Beaver Creek</i>	Better than either stock raising or grain growing alone.....	Fine.....
ROBT. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i>	Works especially well on a small farm.....	Good.....
ROBT. DUNSMORE, <i>Bridge Creek</i> ..	The only way that will pay.....	Can't be beaten for butter.....
J. W. BRIDGE, <i>Carmen</i>	The only way that will pay.....	Very well suited to it, but prices are low.....
P. CAMPBELL, <i>Campbellville</i>	Absolutely necessary.....	Well suited to it.....
R. B. WITHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i> ...	The best way.....	Very good.....
J. H. MARTIN, <i>Rapid City</i>	The best way.....	Very good.....
JOHN PLANT, <i>Rosburn</i>	The best way.....	Very good.....
A. G. WAKEFIELD, <i>Rosburn</i>	The best way.....	Better than New York State..
GEO. G. NAGY, <i>Rosser</i>	The best way.....	The milk produced here is rich and in great quantity..
MATTHEW KENNEDY, <i>Lothair</i> ...	The best way.....	Unsurpassed.....
WM. A. DOYLE, <i>Beulah</i>	The best way.....	Unsurpassed.....

Water.

Fruits: *a*, Wild; *b*, Cultivated.

Well 14 feet deep gives plenty of water	All the wild fruits known in Manitoba grow here. All the hardy kinds can be cultivated. The Canadian blueberry might, and ought to be, added.
Abundance; two wells	Lists as heretofore.
Well and springs	Cultivated fruits do well.
Well 15 feet deep	Lists as hitherto.
Plenty at 18 feet	Wild—Grapes and plums. <i>2</i> Cultivated—All sorts.
Poor well, 18 feet deep .....	.....
Plenty; well 100 feet deep	The usual lists.
Plenty at 40 feet	The usual lists.
Abundant; well 23 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Wells 70 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Inexhaustible well, 58 feet	Lists as heretofore.
Well 46 feet deep	Lists as heretofore.
Creek and well	Lists as heretofore.
Wells 26 feet deep	Wild: Plums, grapes, saskatoons and various berries.
Plenty in shallow wells	Lists as hitherto.
Well 18 feet deep .....	.....
Wells 10 and 30 feet	All the wild fruits; none cultivated.
Abundance of excellent spring water all along the slope of Pembina Valley	I have filled my garden with the wild berries and small fruit <i>a</i> ; they do well under cultivation.
River, unfailing springs and wells	The wild fruits are so various and plentiful that there is no need to cultivate any.
Wells 14 feet deep	Lists as hitherto.
Well 22 feet deep	Lists as hitherto.
Scarce here	Lists as hitherto.
Water at 10 feet	Lists as hitherto.
The Boyne River	Lists as hitherto.
A well, 13 feet deep	Lists as hitherto.
Scarce	Lists as hitherto.
Plenty, in wells	Lists as hitherto.
Birdtail Creek	Lists as hitherto.
Plenty at 27 feet .....	.....
Spring and creek	Lists as hitherto.
Spring and creek	Lists as hitherto.

GENERAL

In answer to the question as to the best time for a settler to arrive in Manitoba, there land as soon as the season opens. It will be observed, however, that several writers on their own account, in order to familiarize themselves with the new and peculiar methods

Colonists from Great Britain are urged to bring nothing with them except clothing carried in one's trunks. House furnishings and farming implements of all sorts can be

General satisfaction with the present and future of Manitoba; hearty commendation of to the third and fourth questions of the appended list, to which special attention is directed.

QUESTIONS

1. When, in your opinion, is the best time for a settler to come to this country to start at farming?
2. What would you recommend a settler coming from Great Britain to bring with him in the shape
3. Are you satisfied with the country, the climate, and your prospects?
4. General remarks.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.
S. F. BURGESS, <i>Seaburn</i>	April or May	A good supply of warm clothing....
J. G. ELLIOTT, <i>Shadeland</i>	In the spring	A good supply of warm clothing
CHAS. FINDLAY, <i>Shoal Lake</i>	March	Clothing, but no furniture, which can be got cheaper here.....
A. H. SCOUTEN, <i>Raven Lake</i>	Early in April	Clothing, but no furniture, which can be got cheaper here.....
JOHN GEORGE, <i>Nelson</i>	In the spring	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight
WM. SMITH, <i>Souris</i>	In March, so as to get settled and begin breaking by May	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight
STEPHEN BIRKS, <i>Barnsley</i>	In March, so as to get settled and begin breaking by May	.....
J. E. STETON, <i>Cartwright</i>	May or September	Nothing but wearing apparel.....
D. J. McQUISH, <i>Morden</i>	April 1.....	Bedding and clothing only.....
WM. SOMERVILLE, <i>Montefiore</i>	Early spring.....	.....

ADVICE.

seems only one answer—early spring. By this is meant, in time to begin to break his advise new comers to work for an experienced farmer one year before beginning farming demanded by prairie agriculture.

and bedding, and many add that of these only so much should be brought as can be got in Manitoba more cheaply, and of a kind better adapted to the region.

the soil and weather; and sensible instructions to beginners, will be found in the answers

TIONS.

of clothing and house furnishing?

Satisfaction with Prospects.	General Remarks.
I like the country .....	.....
Pretty well satisfied.....	.....
I am	We can grow in Manitoba from 30. to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 40 to 60 of barley, and from 50 to 100 of oats; and we can raise horses, cattle and sheep upon the natural grasses for next to nothing. What other new country can offer such inducements with as few drawbacks? I say none.
Yes .....	.....
Yes, generally speaking.....	None should come but those able and willing to work.
Yes, generally speaking.....	I would recommend oxen instead of horses for the first year, as they require no grain, and will do nearly as much breaking as horses if properly handled. Wood is scarce in most places, but coal of a good quality is plentiful, and will be cheap as soon as local mines are opened.
Certainly .....	.....
Yes; I don't want a better land or climate .....	.....
Well satisfied.....	If this should reach any of my Highland friends in the Old Country, and if they want any information and will write to me, I will give them any that I can.
Yes; I have great faith in Manitoba's future.....	.....

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best time to come.	What to bring.
WM. GIBBS, <i>Selkirk</i>	Early spring.....	Woollen clothing only.....
J. K. ROSS, <i>Deloraine</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing and bedding.....
JOHN HOPPER, <i>Middlechurch</i> ...	Early spring.....	Cheaper to buy here than pay freight
W. J. HELLIWELL, <i>Rulphton</i> ...	Early spring.....	Plenty of strong clothes (no knee breeches), woollen blankets and such articles.....
THOS. HAGYARD, <i>Pilot Mound</i> ...	About May 1	Bedding and strong clothing only...
THOS. ADAIR, <i>Tricherne</i>	Early spring.....	A year's clothing only.....
HENRY LAST, <i>Stonewall</i>	Middle of May.....	Very little.....
CROTON, MAGUIRE, <i>Boissservain</i> ...	March.....	Clothing and bedding.....
R. ARMSTRONG, <i>Silver Spring</i> ...	March.....	Clothing and bedding.....
J. R. ROUTLEY, <i>Carberry</i>	March.....	Nothing.....
GEO. GILLESPIE, <i>Greenwood</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing, boots and bedding.....
JOSEPH TEES, <i>Manito</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing, boots and bedding.....
THOS. M. KENNEDY, <i>Menota</i>	Early spring.....	As little as possible.....
C. C. OKE, <i>Fairburn</i>	March or April; then the set- tler can get early to work...	Clothing but no house furnishings..
RICHARD BROWN, <i>Langvale</i>	March or April; then the set- tler can get early to work...	Clothing and bedding.....
GEO. H. HALSE, <i>Brandon</i>	March or April.....	.....

Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Yes	Manitoba is the best place for the tenant farmers of England, who have some capital, to come to, the homesteading laws being liberal, and a return from labor almost certain the first year.
Yes; would not go back.....	
Yes; would not go back.....	For laborers able and willing to work on a farm, Manitoba affords a good opening. During eight months of the year \$30 per month will be paid, and those who have \$2,000 capital can purchase a farm and soon become independent.
I have a good home, and would not go back for a good deal.....	We want able-bodied men and women who are not afraid of hard work. Let the croaker and drone stay away. We have no room for such, but the former is sure to succeed.
Yes, and prospects are bright.....	
Yes, and prospects are bright.....	Manitoba is the best place for the tenant farmers of England, who have some capital, to come to, the homestead laws being liberal, and a return from labor almost certain the first year
	A settler coming to this country must not expect anything smooth for the first year or two, but if he makes up his mind to work, I think in five years he may be quite independent. I, myself, began on \$150, and now am worth \$3,000 or \$4,000.
Yes; perfectly.....	Settlers coming to Manitoba should abandon the idea of returning to their native homes in two or three years, after they have made their fortunes, but come to stay.
Yes; perfectly.....	I have been in Australia, New Zealand and California, and farmed in Ontario, and have learned that for a man with small capital Manitoba offers the best advantages, as he can start on less capital.
Yes; but no place for a lazy man.....	
Well satisfied.....	Young, healthy women can find good homes and plenty of work. We are short of young women.
Well satisfied.....	I would just say that any man who wants to work and is not afraid of roughing it for a few years, and who has a little capital, can do well here.
Yes; though it is cold. Manitoba is to be the ruling province of the Dominion.....	
Well pleased with present and future.....	We are subject to hail storms and frosts. But we run risks in all countries. In Ontario they have rust, weevil, midge and other things, and I would twice as soon live in Manitoba as in Ontario.
Well pleased with present and future.....	Would advise those with money to buy improved farms.
Yes	

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best time to come.	What to Bring.
C. WHEATLAND, <i>Donore</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work...	Bedding only.....
GEO. M. YEOMANS, <i>Dalton</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work...	.....
THOS. FRAME, <i>Virden</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work...	Clothing only.....
A. JOHNSTON, <i>Mowbray</i>	March or April; then the settler can get early to work...	Nothing.....
WM. THOMPSON, <i>Holland</i>	DEC: 1891 If one has capital, in the fall; if not, in the spring.....	Nothing; but all the money he can collect.....
ROBT. DUNSMUIR, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	Spring.....	Change of clothes.....
WM. WALTON, <i>Marringhurst</i> ...	Early spring.....	As little as he can.....
A. H. CARROLL, <i>Carrollton</i>	Early spring.....	As little as he can
W. S. WALLACE, <i>Shellmouth</i>	July or August, in time to cut hay and put up stables.....	Abundance of bedding and clothing, but no house furnishings.....
ALEX. STEWART, <i>Castleberry</i>	Middle of May, so as to select his location comfortably....	Blankets and warm underclothing..
J. J. COCHRANE, <i>Deloraine</i>	March	Clothing only.....

Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Well pleased with present and future	Anyone with a small capital to start with should do well in Manitoba, if he has energy. I would advise renting a farm the first year.
Well pleased with present and future	I have seen farming from Ontario to Australia, and say, without hesitation, there is no country to equal Manitoba for the steady, industrious farmer.
Well pleased with present and future	A settler can generally rent a piece of land that has been cultivated, and secure a crop the first year, much better than by sowing on the new sod.
I am.....	If many of our friends in Ontario, or the Old Country, knew how easily they could make a comfortable living here, I am sure none of them would hesitate to come. Land is cheap and easily cultivated; labor brings good returns, and the necessities of life are easily obtained.
I am.....	I know all about Ireland, have been in England, through the Southern States and in Ontario, and I am satisfied that Manitoba is ahead of them all for farming.
I am.....	This is the country for any man not afraid to work. I got burnt out two years ago last spring, and lost everything, but after all I am not discouraged. After I took up land I had to work out to earn money to get along. I was sick for over a year before coming here, and now can work like a man.
Yes.....	An excellent country for all who are not afraid to work, and are ready to give up the conventionalities of older countries, also for those who wish to start their families in a free, independent life at but a small cost.
Yes.....	A grand agricultural country for any who feel disposed to work. There are many near here who began five years ago with nothing who to-day are quite comfortable, in fact, they are the ones who succeed.
We have prospered in a way we never could hope for had we remained at home.....	A colonist whose means are limited, should not hope to work a farm single-handed; if he has help in his family, good; if not, he should try to be accompanied by a friend, or settle near some one with whom he can exchange work. In new settlements here hired labor is expensive and cannot be employed with profit.
Yes.....	Manitoba is just the country for industrious young men with small or large capital; and for good laboring men who do not mind work, as in a little while they may have farms of their own.
Yes.....	To those with capital and who have no previous experience of farming, I would recommend the buying of an improved farm and they will save money; taking care that the houses and stables are good and comfortable, with a good well and a good sized slough or lake near by for the cattle in summer, with plenty of hay land.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best time to come.	What to bring.
F. T. WESTWOOD, <i>Pendennis</i>	Early spring.....	As little as he can
J. Q. SUMNER, <i>Arnaud</i>	May	Little or nothing.....
S. R. HENDERSON, <i>Kildonan</i>	March	Nothing but clothing.....
G. C. WRIGHT, <i>Boissecrain</i>	April.....	Woollen clothing and bedding.....
WM. J. BROWN, <i>Melita</i>	April or May	Woollen clothing and bedding.....
GEO. G. NAGY, <i>Rosser</i>	March.....	Woollen clothing and bedding.....
S. D. BARR, <i>Nepawa</i>	March.....	Woollen clothing and bedding.....
J. E. PAYNTER, <i>Beulah</i>	March.....	Nothing.....
J. W. NEWTON, <i>Wellwood</i>	April.....	Clothing.....
A. G. WAKEFIELD, <i>Rosburn</i>	March.....	Nothing but the cook.....
G. R. BLACK, <i>Wellwood</i>	May or June.....	Nothing.....
JOHN A. MARTIN, <i>Rapid City</i> ...	April.....	Underclothing
R. B. WITHERINGTON, <i>Douglas</i> ...	April.....	Clothing only.....
WM. A. DOYLE, <i>Beulah</i>	March.....	Underwear, bedding and boots
G. ROWAN, <i>Parkissimo</i>	Spring.....	Warm clothing only.....
JOHN SPENCER, <i>Emerson</i>	In May	Clothing and bedding.....

Satisfaction, with prospects.	General remarks.
Fully.....	There is an increasing demand, at good wages, for young men and women servants. Having travelled all over this province, I find Southern Manitoba the best land and the best climate in the province.
If I can't get along here I would have a poor chance elsewhere....	Manitoba is a place where a man or woman can make a comfortable home and lay by a considerable sum to enable them to live without working when old age comes. But they must come with the determination of working, not as a good many do come, to shoot and fool away time and expect to grow rich in that way.
Yes.....	The crops this year show that Manitoba stands first. New settlers should try to get close to a good market, like Winnipeg.
Yes	I believe this soil capable of supporting 12 persons on each quarter-section.
I am not.....	I would recommend southwestern Manitoba.
Yes	I advise newcomers to hire themselves to farmers the first year.
Well satisfied.....	Any person coming to Manitoba, who is willing to work, can do well farming, if he does not go too fast for his means.
I know no better place.....	
Yes	Anyone with a small capital and willing to work need have no fear of coming to Manitoba, where, upon a free grant of 160 acres, he can in a very short time acquire the independence he never could obtain in the Old Country.
Very well satisfied	A man with energy can get along here; a man coming to this country must make up his mind that he has to work, if he intends to make a home for himself.
I am; I would not return East.....	I find Manitoba much better than several localities in the United States which I have tried.
Yes	
I am	
Yes	Taking into account its infancy and isolation from the world's markets, this Province has made more rapid strides than any country in the world, and its agriculturists have more to show for their labor than those of any part of America; but drones will starve even in this hive.
Pretty well.....	I have been in a good many of the Western States and I don't think any of them offer the same inducement to a settler of limited means that Manitoba does.
Prospects are brighter than formerly	I think Manitoba as fine a country as any one could wish to settle in for farming; a man who is able and willing to work cannot help but get on. I would strongly advise settlers from England to settle together as much as possible.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.
F. BRYDON, <i>Portage la Prairie</i>	Spring.....	Clothing only.....
WM. CORBETT, <i>Springfield</i>	Spring.....	Clothing only.....
A. T. TYERMAN, <i>Lothair</i>	Spring.....	Clothing only.....
PETER A. LEASK, <i>Virden</i>	Spring.....	Bed clothing and stockings.....
JAMES DRURY, <i>Rapid City</i>	April.....	Plenty of warm clothing, blankets, household utensils and such fur- niture as can easily be packed, books, pictures, carpets and cur- tains, but no china or glassware...
W. W. GRIMMETT, <i>Elm Valley</i>	April.....	Woollen clothes and blankets.....
J. CONNELL & SON, <i>Creelford</i>	March.....	Nothing. One will know better what he needs after he gets here.....
D. D. YOUNG, <i>Brandon</i>	April or May.....	Only personal luggage.....
WM. LINDSAY, <i>Emerson</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing and bedding.....
WALTER GRAY, <i>Chater</i>	Early spring.....	Flannel and substantial clothing..
G. W. WHITE, <i>Foxton</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing and bedding.....
JAMES MUIR, <i>Doogus</i>	Early spring.....	Nothing.....
GEO. BOWDERS, <i>Balmerino</i>	Early spring.....	Bedding and clothing.....
JOSEPH CHAIKES, <i>Oakland</i>	Early spring; in time to break and backset.....	A wife and the old family Bible, nothing more. Children are all wanted here, and especially grown girls, for wives are scarce.....

Satisfaction, with Prospects.

General Remarks.

Yes	There is no better country for a poor farmer.
Quite	I would advise incomers to largely discount their previous experience, and strongly recommend intending farmers to spend at least one year with a farmer here before starting for themselves.
Yes	Wish I had come earlier. I struggled hard in Ontario, but did not make half as much progress as here.
Yes	Since I started in 1883, besides breaking 350 acres of my father's syndicate farm in Ontario, I have broken 150 on my own place. I cut and stocked 300 acres with the help of one man. I have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 of oats and 500 of barley plowed and put in with the same help. Where is there a country in the world can beat that?
Yes	Any man desirous of possessing land of his own cannot do better than come out here; the climate is healthy, soil cannot be impaired, scenery varied and picturesque, good markets and railway facilities, also schools and churches within reach.
Yes	Keep a close grip on your cash, buy everything good, and profit by the experience of others. Oxen are the most suitable for a man of moderate means.
Perfectly	We have bettered our condition by coming.
I am; would be sorry to leave it	A man is <i>his own master</i> here, and with good health, plenty of good land and a will to work must get on well.
Yes	Manitoba is the proper place for farmers with limited means or large families.
Yes	If a man is steady, frugal and industrious he can make himself comparatively independent in a few years.
Well satisfied	I have travelled over the four continents and have never beheld such fields of grain as I saw this year in this province.
Yes; prospects are good	I have this year about 2,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats. There is improved land to buy near here at a reasonable price.
Yes	Would strongly advise young men with limited means, or tenant farmers, to come; there is room for all, and a home and independence for those willing to work.
Yes; more than satisfied	I have gardened since my childhood; farmed since my boyhood, and I am now an old man, and I can say that a man or boy can do four times as much work on a farm here as he could do on the best farm I ever saw before I came here. To the paper manufacturers of England there is a boundless market, in the middle of a continent, with railroads from sea to sea, and with straw, reeds, rushes and prairie hay for almost nothing

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.
ALBERT MCGUFFIN, <i>Melgund</i> ...	Early spring; in time to break and backset	Clothing, furs and bedding.....
F. W. STEVENSON, <i>Hill View</i>	Early spring; in time to break and backset	Pilot cloth coats and bedding.....
S. W. CHAMBERS, <i>Wattsview</i>	May	Clothing only.....
GEO. G. DOWNIE, <i>Crystal City</i> ...	In spring	Only clothing.....
W. B. HALL, <i>Headingly</i>	April	Buy everything in Winnipeg
T. MCCARTNEY, <i>Port la Prairie</i>	April	Clothing only.....
R. S. CONKLIN, <i>Sunnyside</i>	Spring.....	Plenty of clothing only.....
ROBT. CAMPBELL, <i>Bridge Creek</i>	Spring.....	Clothing and bedding only
WALTER A. EVANS, <i>Rosser</i>	Early spring.....	Clothing and bedding only
ALFRED PICKERING, <i>Austin</i>	Early spring.....	Plenty of clothes and bedding.....
HENRY McCLEOD, <i>Carberry</i>	Early spring.....	One change of clothes.....
ALF. WALKER, <i>Sheppardville</i> ...	March.....	Clothing and bedding.....

Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks.
Yes. No desire for a better climate, and my prospects are bright.....	In a few years a settler can become very comfortable, owning a large farm free from incumbrances, considerable stock and comfortable buildings.
Yes.....	There is no healthier country, nor any country in the world where a steady, industrious man can sooner become independent.
Yes; in every way.....	To the man ready to work, and who knows, or is apt to learn, something of farm work and management, Manitoba offers a competence in a very few years. It is in every way a splendid agricultural country and eminently suitable for successful settlement.
Yes; decidedly	Manitoba offers to beginners the best advantages for the least outlay of capital, and I regard it as the best agricultural country in the world.
Yes	After nearly thirty years experience I can safely recommend this country to the intending emigrant. Persevering industry and a capital of a few hundred dollars will ensure success.
Yes	A settler should arrive early and rent a piece of cultivated land to put a crop in, and if he takes up a homestead he can go on and break for next year.
.....	I think this is the best country in the world for a poor man to get a start in, if he is only industrious and steady. The settlers in this country are always willing to help a man if he is willing to help himself. This is the oldest and most prosperous municipality in Manitoba, yet there is plenty of room.
Very well	Any man that has health and a good share of strength and energy, and means enough to make a start on a farm, need have no fear about getting along here.
I am	I do not think that this country can be beaten, as it is good for all kinds of farming and it is healthy. My mother (age 75), who came out with me, has not had a day's sickness yet, although in each of the last three winters before coming out she had had a severe attack of bronchitis, and had she not come out would not have lived another winter.
Prospects bright	Manitoba can beat the world in growing grain, and anyone with good health and willing to work is bound to succeed.
Fully.....	If people would plough more in the fall, sow earlier in the spring, and cut the grains a good deal greener than they do, especially wheat, the samples would be even better, and less complaints of loss by frost. I had 2,400 bush. this year.
I am	I can heartily recommend life on the prairie to young men with a little capital and plenty of perseverance.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	Best Time to Come.	What to Bring.
MATT. KENNEDY, <i>Lothair</i>	Early spring.....	Plenty of warm clothing
ROLAND McDONALD, <i>Lowestoft</i> ..	May or June; as he can get some land broken and good wages for the after part of the year.....	Serviceable clothing
ALBERT E. PHILP, <i>Brandon</i>	April or May	Warm clothing only.....
G. FORBES & SONS, <i>Trichur</i>	As early as possible.....	Not much
WM. H. WILSON, <i>Deloraine</i>	March or Bpril	Nothing.....
M. G. ABEY, <i>Chuter</i>	March or April .....	.....
D. D. BUCHANAN, <i>Griswold</i>	May or June.....	Warm bedding only.....
WM. IRWINE, <i>Almasippi</i>	April.....	Clothing, bedding and house linen, and by all means a box of car- penter's tools.....
L. WILSON, <i>Stockton</i>	March	Corduroy and moleskin clothes....

Satisfaction, with Prospects.	General Remarks
I am	A good place for farmers with little money.
Yes	I can make an easier living here, with a small capital, than in Ontario.
Yes; would not change	The man who is willing to work, and can bring \$2,000 with him to this country, can be independent in five years if he will profit by the experience of those around him and leave behind him his former ideas of farming.
Yes	A newcomer ought to work out the first year and learn the ways of the country. I have bettered the condition of my family more in five years here than during 30 in Ontario.
Yes; climate healthy and prospects bright	Agriculturally speaking, the country cannot be excelled.
I am	I reached Winnipeg, April 13, 1880; was in debt then and worked in service for about two years; commenced farming in 1882 on a homestead; purchased 160 acres for \$800, deeded to me in March; cost of horses and implements \$1857. Now I have over \$500 in bank to my credit, and the greater part of the past season's crop unsold. So much for agriculture in Manitoba.
Yes	This is the country for young and healthy men. Stock raising will be more profitable than wheat growing, if prices of wheat and labor remain as at present. Farmers can live as easily here as in any country in the world.
Yes; highly satisfied and hopeful	I would not live or work in the old country now.
Perfectly, and intend to stay	Settlers coming early and remaining here will soon find themselves in good circumstances. They need not fear the climate; this invigorating air will be a grand surprise even to the healthy. Let them bring out their wives and daughters.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Since the foregoing has been put in type large numbers of letters have been received. They are generally of a very encouraging character, and fully bear out the statement that no other known country affords better opportunities for successful farming than the Canadian Northwest. A few of these are appended, and will be read with interest.

FROM EGAN BROTHERS, ROSSER.

WINNIPEG, December 21st, 1887.

J. H. McTAVISH, Esq.,

Land Commissioner, C.P.R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—It may be interesting to you to know the result of our farming operations during the past season, upon land in the vicinity of Winnipeg, which is so often reported to be valueless and non-productive as farming land.

On the 24th of May we purchased 430 acres of land near Rosser Station, within 15 miles from Winnipeg, in a district in which there has hitherto been very little or no cultivation. We paid \$7,500.00 for the property, the buildings on it alone (erected by an English "gentleman farmer," whose funds gave out) being worth that amount, consequently the land itself stands us nothing. The farm had not been cultivated, with the exception of 70 acres, for several years, and was consequently in a nearly wild state, having grown up to weeds, etc.

On the 27th of May last we commenced ploughing, following up at once with the seeders, sowing at a rate of 6½ bushels per acre of wheat and 3½ bushels per acre of oats.

Of the 380 acres broken by us, the following division of crops was made:—

36 acres.....	Wheat
94 ".....	Barley
250 ".....	Oats

In addition to the above, our vegetables were put in a piece of land containing 32 acres, which had been cultivated, the acreage for each variety being:—

14 acres.....	Potatoes
16 ".....	Turnips
1 ".....	{ Beets
	{ Cabbages
1 ".....	{ Onions
	{ Carrots
	{ Radishes

Our returns upon the above acreage were as follows:—

Wheat.....	900 bush. sold in Winnipeg, at \$0.57 per bush.	\$ 513 00
do (Graded No. 1 hard)		
Barley.....	1900 "	0 40 " 760 00
(Sold to brewery for malting)		
Oats.....	12750 "	0 25 " 3187 50
Potatoes.....	3000 "	0 25 " 750 00

Beets.....	50 bush. sold in Winnipeg, at \$0 50 per bush.	\$	25 00
Onions	50 "	1 25 "	62 50
Carrots.....	50 "	0 50 "	25 00
Radishes.....	50 "	0 40 "	20 00
Turnips.....	6000 "	0 12½ "	750 00
(Retained for our own use)			
Cabbages.....	1600 head	0 03 each	48 00
(Retained for our own use)			
Hay.....	300 tons	4 00 per ton	1200 00
(Cut alongside farm)			
			<hr/> \$7341 00

We would particularly call your attention to the very late date upon which we began our work, our harvest having been done during the first week in August, a little over two months after seeding.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

EGAN BROS.,

Per EDWARD EGAN,

Corner Graham and Garry streets, Winnipeg.

P.S.—You are doubtless aware that this is our first attempt at farming, our business being railway contracting, and, considering this fact, I feel that we have done remarkably well, as, barring our own work (we did not hire any labor), we realized enough from one crop to pay the original price of the land, and have now the valuable property to the good, and our success this year has decided us to adopt farming in Manitoba as our future calling.

Tell this, if you like, to the suffering farmers of Ontario, and if your story is doubted refer them to me and my brothers.

E. E.

FROM THE BRANDON DISTRICT.

"KEMNAY, January 16th 1888.

"I take great pleasure in giving a correct statement of all the crop I had on my farm, which is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, seven miles west of the city of Brandon. I had 145 acres of wheat, from which the total yield the past season was 6,840 bushels. One piece of 45 acres of summer fallow gave 2,240 bushels, being an **average of 52 bushels per acre**, and 100 acres averaged 45 bushels per acre. I had also 45 acres of oats, which yielded 3,150 bushels, an **average of 70 bushels per acre**. Off 6 acres of barley I had 387 bushels. I planted about ¾ of an acre potatoes and had 225 bushels good dry mealy potatoes. The yield of roots and garden vegetables was large and of good quality. In conclusion, I would say that previous to coming to Ontario, Canada, I had farmed in one of the best agricultural districts of Germany, and after coming to Canada I farmed twelve years in the county of Waterloo, Ont. I removed to Manitoba in March, 1884; that summer I broke 190 acres, off

which I reaped in 1885 a fine crop of wheat, fully as good as this year. My two sons have farms joining mine and their crops yielded equally as large as mine.

"I must say that farming has paid me better in this province than in Ontario or the Fatherland.

"(Signed), CHRISTIAN SENKBEIL."

FROM MOOSOMIN, N. W. T.

MOOSOMIN, N. W. T.

"Range 30 and 31, Township 14, 4 miles from station. Came to the country in 1883, and settled in present location. Amount of capital \$12,000. Acreage now owned 4,000. Under crop in 1887, 600 acres, present capital \$40,000. Yield per acre 1887, 30 bushels average. Live stock, 14 horses.

"I am pleased to give my experience since I came to this country. My success has been far beyond my expectations. I am fully convinced for extensive farming, wholly grain, or mixed farming, it cannot be surpassed. I think Moosomin district is equalled by few and surpassed by no other point in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

"Moosomin is a first-class grain market and is growing rapidly in importance.

"(Signed), J. R. NEFF."

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LETTERS.

W. GOVENLOCK—S. 27, T. 11, R. 23, near Griswold. Had 60 bushels of wheat per acre on 5 acres, and 37 bushels per acre on 250 acres.

SAMUEL HANNA—S. 7, T. 10, R. 22, near Griswold. Had an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre on 250 acres.

JOHN YOUNG—S. 1, T. 10, R. 23. Had 75 bushels of wheat from one acre.

ALEX. JOHNSTON—Near Elkhorn. An average of 41 bushels wheat per acre on 14 acres.

GEO. FREEMAN—Near Elkhorn. An average of 37½ bushels of wheat per acre on 50 acres.

THOS. WOOD—10 miles north of Virden. Had an average of 63 bushels of wheat on 5 acres, (315 bushels of wheat from 5 acres.)

RICHARD TAPP—South of Virden. Had an average of 51 bushels of wheat on 20 acres.

THOS. BOBIER—Half a mile north of Moosomin—Had forty acres of wheat, averaging 38 bushels to the acre.

J. R. NEFF—Three miles north of Moosomin. Had 115 acres of wheat, averaging 37 bushels to the acre.

G. T. CHEASLEY—Four miles north-east from Alexander. Had an average of 45 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.

A. NICHOL—Four miles north-east of Alexander. Had 150 acres wheat, averaging 40 bushels per acre.

H. TOUCHBOURNE—Four miles north-west of Alexander. Had an average of 40 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.

W. WATT—South-west of Alexander. Had 80 acres wheat with an average of 40 bushels per acre.

ROBT. ROGERS—Near Elkhorn. Had 10 acres of wheat averaging 40 bushels per acre.

WM. WENMAN, from Kent, farmer, Plum Creek; came 1881; capital about \$1,000; took up homestead and pre-emption for self and two sons, 960 acres in all; has over 8000 bushels wheat this year; three teams of horses worth \$1200; eight colts worth \$1000; cattle worth \$500; implements, etc., \$1000. His real estate at present is worth at least \$8000.

H. SELBY, from Leicester, office clerk, 23 years old, came 1883, took up homestead and pre-emption; capital nil; has this year 1200 bushels wheat, some oats and barley; yoke cattle and implements worth \$400; real estate worth \$1200. (This is a worker.)

MICHAEL CREEDAN, carpenter, from Cork, came 1882 with wife and six children, arrived at Plum Creek in debt £80; has now good plastered house and two lots in Souris town; 160 acres good land; four cows in calf, three heifers, pigs and fowl; no debts; real estate worth \$800; cattle worth \$300.

DANIEL CONNOLLY, plasterer, from Cork, came 1883; brought out wife and seven children; has now good plastered house in Souris town worth \$600; cash at least \$500; no debts.

JAMES COWAN, Irish, arrived in Manitoba 1882 without a dollar; hired out until he could earn enough to buy a yoke of oxen; owns now 320 acres, of which 200 are under cultivation; comfortable frame house, two teams of horses, eight cows, and everything necessary for carrying on a large farm; also a wife and two children; has 9000 bushels of grain this year.

STEPHEN BROWN came out in 1882; was hired out until 1885; saved enough to buy a team of horses and make payments on land; broke land in 1885 and had his first crop in 1886; got his brother to come out, who also had a team and bought land alongside, so that they worked together; have each 160 acres and good house and stock; raised their second year 7000 bushels of grain.

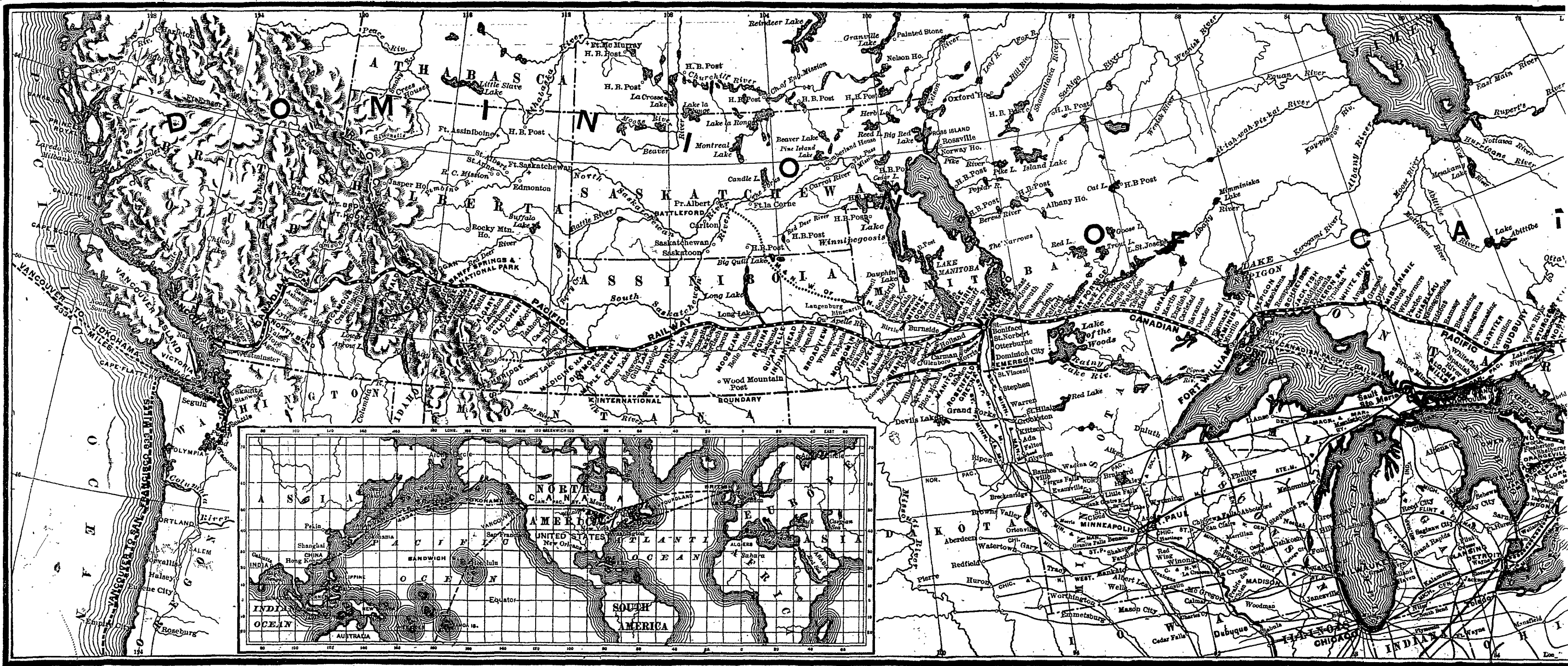
MORGAN and THOMAS POWELL, Welsh miners, came in 1882, £80 capital; last year brought out their wives and families; have each about 4000 bushels of grain this year.

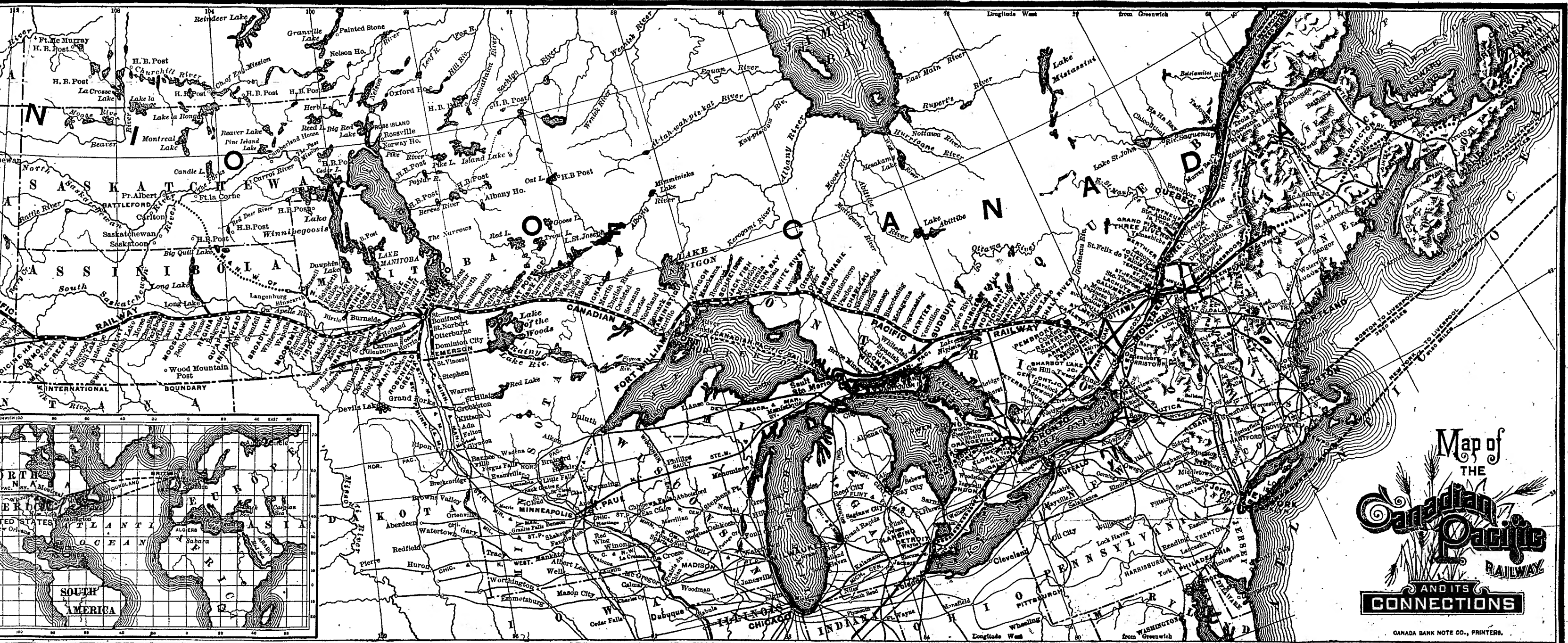
PATRICK BUCKLEY came out in 1882; has worked on a farm, hired ever since; has £300 in the bank.

PHILLIPS BRANT, a Guernsey carpenter, £200 capital; has 320 acres, 60 head of cattle, and three sons settled within four miles, all on their own farms of 320 acres, and raising large crops.

DONALD SUTHERLAND and THOMAS STEWART came from Scotland in 1882; bought each a yoke of oxen and went to work breaking their land, their wives meanwhile erecting sod houses, in which the families lived for two years. They are now independent; good frame houses, a quantity of stock and large crops.

FREE GRANTS, PRE-EMPTIONS, &c.





Map of
THE
Canadian Pacific
RAILWAY
AND ITS
CONNECTIONS

CANADA BANK NOTE CO., PRINTERS.

FREE GRANTS, PRE-EMPTIONS, &c.

How to obtain them in the Canadian North-West.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all Surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.—Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation:

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is, the even numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line or Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry, and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry; and shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry, he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves, and Coal and Mineral Districts, may be homesteaded in either of the three following methods:

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry, and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry, he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall commence the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following, shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition—making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on the homestead before the expiration of the second year; and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 26th day of May, 1889, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.—Any homesteader may, at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section as a pre-emption, on payment of an office fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles a homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions he forfeits all claims to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in Town Site Reserves, is two dollars and fifty cents an acre. Where land is north of the northern limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that Railway, or twelve miles of any other Railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for two dollars per acre.

Payments for land may be made cash, or by Police or Military Bounty warrants.

TIMBER.—Homestead settlers whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of fifty cents, procure from the Chief Timber Agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of wood, 1,000 lineal feet of house logs, 8,000 lineal rails and 600 roof rails.

In cases where there is timber land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler whose lands without timber, may purchase a wood lot not exceeding in area 20 acres, at the price of five dollars per acre cash. Licences to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such licences are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry, and from sale.

INFORMATION.—Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the regulations, may be obtained upon application to the SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Ottawa, Ontario; the COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS, Dep. Minister of Interior.

FOR the comfort and convenience of settlers going to the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST, the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

PROVIDES A SPECIAL FORM OF PASSENGER EQUIPMENT, KNOWN AS

COLONIST CARS

Which are run through to MANITOBA and BRITISH COLUMBIA on the regular Express Train leaving MONTREAL each week day. They are really "SLEEPING CARS," modelled after the style of the first-class "PULLMAN," with upper and lower berths, closets, lavatories, &c., &c., the only difference being that the seats and berths are not upholstered. Occupants may supply their own bedding, or can purchase of the Company's Agents at QUEBEC, MONTREAL, or TORONTO, a mattress, pillow and blanket for \$2.50 (10 shillings), which they can retain at the end of their journey.

The accompanying cut shows the interior of a Colonist Car, with a portion of the berths made up for sleeping purposes.



Holders of COLONIST or SECOND-CLASS TICKETS are allowed FREE USE OF THESE CARS FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END OF THEIR JOURNEY OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.